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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 305 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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China's Epic Heroism

Tagore Sends Message With Cripps To Chiang-Kai-Shek

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following letter to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek through Sir Stafford Cripps who met the poet yesterday:—

"Dear friend,

China is great. Every day you are proving it at the cost of uncredible suffering and sacrifice. The heroism of your people are displaying is epic in quality. I feel sure whatever may happen your victory will ever remain resplendent in the moral field of human endeavour.—Yours, etc.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Move To Isolate Chungking Fails With Heavy Casualties

CHUNGKING, Dec. 26.

The Chinese version of the operations states: "The Japanese attempt to reach Indo China border ended in a disaster, after a twenty-four hour battle." It is claimed over a thousand Japanese were killed and more wounded.—Reuter.

(A Tokio message of 24th inst. stated "According to the "Asahi Shimbun," Lungshow (which lies on the route between Indo-China and Chungking) fell into the Japanese hands late on Thursday).

'STABILISATION IN EAST ASIA'

Emperor Satisfied With Japanese Mission

TOKYO, Dec. 26.

"The urgent necessity for effecting stabilisation in East Asia by replenishing Japan's national resources in the face of the extremely complex international situation" was stressed by the Emperor in a speech from the throne to the Diet.

The Emperor expressed satisfaction with the growing friendly relations between Japan and the countries with which she had treaties, and added, he was gratified at the fighting services' progress in China.—Reuter.

5-HOUR MUTINY IN BRITISH JAIL

LONDON, Dec. 25.

A five-hour mutiny occurred in the Londonderry Jail where 60 men are interned as Republican suspects for the duration of the war.

The Mutineers overpowered three warders, locked them in cells, barricaded the door and maintained a siege in part of the prison. They set fire to bedding, smashed furniture, sang republican songs, shouted slogans to crowds in the streets and displayed republican flags.

Police with revolvers and plumbers with acetylene burners burned through the door. The prisoners made a final stand in a cell armed with bottles and boards with nails.

After the police had attempted to storm the cell the fire-brigade turned a hose on the prisoners and compelled them to surrender.—Reuter.

MOSCISKI FOR SWITZERLAND

Rumanian Govt. Gives Special Permit

BUCHAREST, Dec. 26.

President Mosciski is leaving with his wife and children for Switzerland. His health has been bad for some time, and the Rumanian Government has given him special permission to go.—Reuter.

Congress Can't Accept Muslim League Claim

TO CONCEDE IT, WILL BE POLITICAL SUICIDE

Sardar Patel's Reply To Jinnah And British Govt.

THAT unadulterated nationalism was the foundation stone of the Indian National Congress during all the 52 years of its existence and that it was not prepared to surrender its claim to represent the nation to communal organisations, was the assertion made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the course of a speech at the meeting of the members of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party, held at the Congress House on Tuesday evening.

CRITICS ANSWERED

Sardar Patel, who made a vigorous and fighting speech, replied to various criticisms both by Muslim League leaders and British statesmen and clearly enunciated the Congress stand.

EDUCATE THE ELECTORATE

Mr. B. G. Kher presided over the meeting. Nearly sixty members, including the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, and all the ex-Ministers of Bombay were present. Besides these, Acharya Kriplani, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. K. M. Jedhe and the Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani were also present.

NEXT MINISTRY AFTER SWARAJ.

Mr. Kher opening the proceedings of the meeting said that in the course of his tours, he had found that the enthusiasm of the people for the Congress had not diminished in any way.

People asked him when they were going to form the Ministry again Mr. Kher said that they should not think in terms of the Ministry until they got Swaraj. He urged the members to explain the Constituent Assembly idea to the masses and educate their electorates.

SARDAR PATEL'S SPEECH

Sardar Patel addressed the meeting for nearly one hour. He said:

"This is the first occasion, when the representatives of the different constituencies have met after the Ministry resigned. It was necessary that there should be such a party meeting in X-Mas, when we could discuss the situation in the country, our difficulties and our future work We should meet, if necessary, Xmas, when we could discuss our problem. No one should go away with the idea that he coming months we would be doing nothing, while the British Government would be allowed to carry on the administration as it likes. In the very nature of things, British Imperialism cannot last long and the burden of administering our own country must fall on our own shoulders whether we are ready or not.

PLEDGE TO COUNTRY.

As you know the Muslim League recently celebrated what is called its "Day of Deliverance." as if the Congress Ministries were driven out of office. It was inspired by a fear as to what would happen to it if Congress made a settlement with the British Government. But it forgot that the Congress was not driven out of office; it retired of itself. It was open to us even on the so-called "Day of Deliverance" to return to office had we so chosen. It is no use praying to God for the resignation of ministries; the credit, if any, is due to the Congress itself.

We had given a pledge to our own electorates not to

(Continued on page 8 Col. 2).

SPAIN HOPES FOR EARLY PEACE

MADRID, Dec. 26.

King George's broadcast is given considerable prominence in Spanish newspapers, but even greater interest is taken in the peace messages of the Pope and President Roosevelt.

Spanish hopes are on an early settlement of the European conflict. Spaniards say that such a settlement is essential because Europe is threatened with bolshevisation.—Reuter.

FRENCH RECEPTION TO KING'S BROADCAST

PARIS, Dec. 26.

The King's broadcast was prominently printed in newspapers.

"L'Jour" says: "The French people have received with emotion King George's word, which has so nobly evoked the friendship of the two nations, bound closely together for the same sacred cause".—Reuter.

DE VALERA PLEADS FOR SETTLEMENT TO END WAR

Rather Than Wait Till Exhaustion Forces It; That Is The Common Sense Way

DUBLIN, Dec. 26.

BROADCASTING TO AMERICA MR. DE VALERA URGED THAT A CONFERENCE OF WAR LEADERS SHOULD BE HELD TO SEEK A SETTLEMENT.

People of the Eire and the United States were not belligerents; but both sympathised with peoples enduring the horrors of war. It was better to seek a settlement in goodwill rather than wait until exhaustion had forced it

The way to a conference would have to be tried eventually when the war is ended and commonsense suggested that it should be tried now before the war had wrought its full havoc.—Reuter.

Soviet Embassy Counsellor Sacked

MOSCOW. Dec. 26.

It is revealed to-day that M. Astukhoff, Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, was relieved of his post by a decree of the council of the Peoples' Commissars dated 28th October.—Reuter.

HITLER'S CHRISTMAS

Promotions And Presents To Troops On French Frontier

BERLIN, Dec. 26.

In the course its announcement of Hitler's Christmas with troops on the Western Front, the official news Agency says that on the way to Hills Spichern, the Fuehrer crossed the French frontier and promoted the Captain Commanding the sector to the rank of a Major.

Hitler's whole tour was marked by promotions and presents to troops.—Reuter.

NO XMAS TRUCE ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, Dec. 26.

There has been no Christmas truce on the Western Front. Germans have been almost as active as usual sending out patrols and reconnaissance units. They were particularly active east of Moselle, but their operations were sporadic and did not exceed were dimensions of local raids. The main effort was made at 04-00 on Christmas morning when with usual accompaniment of artillery trench-mortar fire they launched a raid of some importance on the wood East of Moselle and sought for 90 minutes to approach the French post, which was surrounded by box barrage, but the raid failed in the face of French automatic arms artillery.—Reuter.

NO 'CEASE FIRE' DURING CHRISTMAS

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The Air Ministry announces that throughout yesterday, although it was Christmas day, the R. A. F. continued unrelaxed vigilance, their patrol covering our fishing fleets in the North Sea. Certain of our aircraft observed German patrol vessels in Eastern North Sea area. These vessels opened fire on aircraft, which took retaliatory action. Hits were not observed, and no damage was done to our aircraft.—Reuter.

British Casualties Speak

PARIS, Dec. 26.

The air was calm throughout Christmas, as bad visibility kept the aircraft grounded. The latest figures of British casualties recently published were the subject of comment by a War Office spokesman, who said they effectively answered the German allegations that France was bearing the brunt of the war and Britain was doing nothing.

News of the Australian Air Squadron's arrival in Britain has been received with enthusiasm in France.—Reuter.

German Raids Repulsed

PARIS, Dec. 26.

A communique states "East of the Moselle, two enemy raids have been repulsed by our fire".—Reuter.

British Attack On Heligoland Repulsed

BERLIN, Dec. 26.

A communique states that British war-planes attempted to attack German patrol boats in Heligoland Bight yesterday and claims that the attacks failed in the face of German machine-guns.—Reuter.

BEIRUT OUTRAGE

BEIRUT, Dec. 26.

Mohamaed Elkarme, formerly right-hand man of the Premier of Transjordania, was shot dead on his own doorstep. The Assassin has not yet been apprehended. The crime is not believed to have any political significance.—Reuter.

'DELIVERANCE DAY' PLAN MISCARRIED?

Muslim Die-Hards Out To Ginger Up Anti-Congress Campaign

LEAGUE TO ADOPT PAKISTAN CRY AS COUNTER TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEMAND?

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, DEC. 26.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE, NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI IS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID, WILL SOON ADOPT THE 'PAKISTAN CRY' OFFICIALLY AS A COUNTERBLAST TO THE CONGRESS DEMAND FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

FROM PRIVATE SOURCES, IT IS GATHERED THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE HIGH COMMAND ASSEMBLED HERE IN CONNECTION WITH THE BIHAR PROVINCIAL LEAGUE WORKERS' CONFERENCE FEEL THAT MR. JINNAH'S "DELIVERANCE DAY" PLAN HAS MISCARRIED DUE TO THE CHANGE FROM THE ORIGINAL PROGRAMME, FROM AN EXCLUSIVELY MUSLIMS' GRIEVANCE TO ALL ANTI-CONGRESS POLITICAL DISSATISFACTION.

The Leaguers think the League's 'Atrocities Campaign' has failed and Mr. Jinnah must now devise some new anti-Congress war cry.

From the same source, it is gathered that the moment Congress agrees to accept Leaguers in Coalition Ministries and promises certain percentage of jobs for Leaguers, the League will at once make peace with the Congress and will not obstruct Congress campaign for Swaraj; but it is also understood that the League can only promise co-operation in constitutional action. The League will never join the Congress in direct action against Britain.

H. H. the Aga Khan's reported flight to India and Sir Sikandar's visit to Bombay are viewed with great apprehension in League circles. The Leaguers fear Aga Khan-Sikandar alliance might scuttle the League's 'Atrocities Campaign.'

Watery Grave For Stanholme

Men Celebrating Xmas Below Decks Go Down Under Water

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The British steamer "Stanholme" (2,473 tons) was sunk without warning by a U-boat yesterday, off the West coast with loss of fourteen lives.

Ten survivors were injured. The ship left port two hours earlier and the crew were celebrating Christmas below the decks, when a terrific explosion occurred. The ship began to sink immediately. The deathroll includes the Chief Engineer drowned through efforts to assist his wife who was aboard and was saved.

The U-boat was sighted by a deckhand too late to raise an effective alarm. One survivor declared that he saw two submarines, and they had no warning. There was no time to launch lifeboats and the crew jumped overboard. Some managed to get on a small raft, wherefrom later they were rescued.—Reuter.

CEASELESS VIGIL ON XMAS DAY

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Northumberland and Durham miners, steel workers, draughtsmen, rivetters and shipyard workers were the men who stood by the many anti-aircraft gun emplacements throughout the northeast coast on Christmas Day.

One man at each post was detailed to stand by the telephone and two more manned the spotting telescope.

At the first warning of the approach of unidentified aircraft, every gun could be manned within a minute with shells in breaches ready for action. Their ceaseless vigil did not prevent the men enjoying themselves. At one post, twenty turkeys were roasted in a field oven.—Reuter.

ZAMINDAR OPENS FIRE?

Tussle Over Payment Of Rent And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

A serious clash between a Zamindar's party and tenants it is reported to have occurred today in a village in Chail Tehsil wherein it is said the Zamindar opened fire on a hostile crowd of tenants.

Several persons are reported to have been injured, some seriously.

On receipt of telegraphic information Mr. Shivanath Katju, son of Dr. K. N. Katju, ex-Minister, along with some other Congressmen rushed to the village to make enquiry on the spot. The trouble, it is reported, occurred on the question of non-payment of rent by some tenants of the village. It is said the Zamindar went out to collect rents which were overdue for a long time with a party of armed men.

The tenants it is said told him that the rent had been sent to him by money order. It is alleged there was exchange of hot words between one tenant and the Zamindar's men. It is alleged the Zamindar's men set fire to the tenant's house or attempted to set fire and that the tenant was it is alleged, also beaten. This enraged other tenants who rushed to defend the victim. The Zamindar is reported to have fired shots on the air but as the crowd grew menacing the Zamindar fired some low shots.

The tenants are reported to have attacked the Zamindar's party with lathies. No deaths are yet reported.

Mr. Shivanath Katju who returned this evening from the affected village said that the trouble was due to the alleged non-realisation of rents. The Zamindar objected to tenants sending him rent by money order. The tenant's case was that the Zamindar did not give them receipts; hence they resorted to Post Office.

Italian Air-Liner Wrecked

Heavy Storm Leads To Disaster: Four Persons Killed

ROME, Dec. 26.

It is officially announced that an airliner on the recently inaugurated Rome-Dio de Janeiro service is missing. The air liner left Villacisneros, West Africa, for Seville "en route" to Rome but has failed to arrive.

During the flight the wireless operator reported a storm of such violence that the ordinary wireless direction-finding apparatus was unusable. It is thought the pilot tried unsuccessfully to land near Mogador and the machine has been destroyed. Aboard were four persons, including one Italian and two Brazilian Journalists.

The services will, however be maintained according to schedule

PARIS.—It is reported here that the Italian Air liner was found wrecked in the forest region of Mogador. There were four charred bodies in the Debris.—Reuter.

MOSCOW AND TOKIO

MOSCOW, Dec. 26.

It is announced the Government have appointed trade representatives to Japan.—Reuter.

Seven Bodies Recovered

CASABLANCA, Dec. 26.

Seven bodies have been recovered from the Italian plane, which crashed in French Morocco and burst into flames. The dead comprised four crew and three journalists.—Reuter.

"DUSSELDORF" PASSES THROUGH PANAMA

Large Crowds Witness Transit Of Captured German Steamer

BALBOA (Panama), Dec. 25.

Large crowds of spectators lined the canal to watch the transit of the captured German steamer "Dusseldorf," which is the first war prize ever to go through the canal with a prize crew aboard.

The vessel was flying the British Naval Ensign astern above the "Swastika" and the decks were patrolled by British Bluejackets with fixed bayonets. Many onlookers cheered the British.

Special precautions were taken by American authorities in view of the rumour that Germans might attempt to run the ship aground in a narrow section of the canal.

This is believed to be the reason why a tug preceded the "Dusseldorf" the whole way and towed the vessel through the Culebra cut which ships normally navigate under their own power.—Reuter.

On Western Front

PARIS, Dec. 26.

A Communique says: There was activity of contact units.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SWISS THREAT TO FOREIGN PLANES

BERNE, Dec. 26.

According to a General Staff notice foreign planes flying over Swiss territory are liable to be fired on without a special warning. Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Bride for an ambitious C. K. P boy of 25, passed B.Sc., Second Class and who proposes to study in foreign. Those prepared to offer a handsome dowry for higher education need apply to V. M. Ranadive, Moshein Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay. (12641)

Wanted a very fair, accomplished Brahmin bride, (Mangalorian, South Indian or Mahrashtrian, either Maid or Virgin Widow) from respectable, well-to-do family, for unmarried 29 years old, Engineer. Advertising for best. Correspondence strictly confidential. Please reply Box 12636 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Hindi-knowing Graduate Tutor, strong in Maths. Apply personally to Sukhdayal Rambilas, Gorakhram Sadhuram Building, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Wanted by People's Insurance Company (Established 1926, Business Completed over 3 Crores), Organisers for Bombay City, Sholapur, Indore and Hyderabad Good prospects for influential gentleman. Apply Post Box 517 Bombay. (12604)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Qualified and experienced Accountant desires spare time work. Apply Box No. 12642, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Wanted a part time job by one strong in English and Accounts, as correspondence clerk or accountant or private tutor. Please write to T. A. Gokarn, 62, Kesav Bavan, Mahim Post, Bombay 16.

62. TO BE LET

For Hindoos, Airy, Ventilated modern Blocks in "Anand Nivas", Mangalwadi corner, Girgaum Road, central locality, all conveniences, lift, etc. moderate rents, Apply Manager at site. (12622)

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

Adler 14 h.p. 1937 model, perfect condition for sale at Rs. 1,100/-. Apply Box No. 12627, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1940, this day being a Public Holiday (NEW YEAR) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1939.
(1641)

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS giving age, qualifications and caste, are invited from persons knowing Gujarathi and able to read different types of Marwadi written scripts (particularly Bikaneri and Fatehpuri) for the temporary post of an Assistant Examiner of Accounts in this Department on Rs. 120-8-160. The minimum qualifications required are the Matriculation of a recognised University and knowledge of accounting. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th January, 1940.

A. C. TURNER.
Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay Presidency, Sind & Baluchistan,
Central Government Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.
23-12-39.
(1654)

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY. NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS (superscribed Tender for consumable stores) for supply of consumable stores for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1940, will be accepted by the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, latest upto 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1940, accompanied by Earnest Money Rs. 200 copies of schedule to be obtained from the undersigned's office on payment of Rs. 2, (two only).

Accepted.—Tenderers will be required to deposit ten per cent. of the value of estimated yearly consumption to be returned on satisfactory completion of contract and subject to forfeiture in part or whole if Contractor fails to carry out contract to the satisfaction of the Railway Manager.

Manager & Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting wholly or in part or rejecting any tender and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

All stores to be exactly as per samples which can be seen in the undersigned's office at Bhavnagar Para.

V. S. VYAS,
Store-Keeper,
B. S. Railway.
Bhavnagar Para dated 20-12-39.
1634.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents, Salary 100/-. Samples Absolutely Free. Nationals (Woollen Mills) Limited, Ludhiana." (12634)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans on Personal Bonds? Rupees 15,000 already advanced on Promissory Notes alone! No Double Note! Low Interest! Mortgages also transacted! Proofs and Certificates ready for inspection. Bombay Loans and Finance Corporation, "Hornby House", 269 Hornby Road also "Balaram House", Charni Road Tram Junction, Grant Road. Holidays also open. (12643)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Immediate Sale One RCA double talkie set with generator, engine, convertors etc. like new, correspond Box No. 12571 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

BOMBAY FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Registered Office of the BOMBAY FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been removed from to-day (27-12-1939) to more Commodious Premises at

**THE UNITED INDIA LIFE BUILDING,
SECOND FLOOR,
SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Post Box No. 548.**

All communications intended for the Company should hereafter be sent to the above address.

Bombay,
27th December, 1939.

M. M. MUNDKUR,
Manager.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KHATRI HAJIBHOY SULEMAN, of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Haji Hasham Haji Mahomed free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 14K, Hamam Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land, admeasuring 479 square yards being Plot No. 148 of the Naigam Estate of the Bombay City Corporation together with the buildings thereon near Hind Mata Cinema at Dadar in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on North-East by New 40' Road, South-East by Plot No. 149 of the said Estate. South-West by the property of the Parel Convent and on North-West by 40' Road which premises form portion of New Survey No. 2073 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 794, Dadar, Naigam Division and are assessed under F Ward No. 728(3) Street No. 38B.

Bombay, dated the 27th day of December, 1939.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1650)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2534 of 1928.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN and another. .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KALLIANJI VARDHMAN and others. ..... Defendants.
To
NARSEY VARDHMAN,
The Third Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Chamber Summons, dated the 21st December 1939 has been taken out by the 2nd plaintiff herein for an order that the first, second and third defendants hereto do execute at the Office of the undersigned the Conveyance of the immoveable properties at Bhandup in favour of the Purchaser Hirachand Hirji Khetsey the second plaintiff within the time to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court and that, in default, the Commissioner for Taking Accounts, High Court be appointed to convey the said properties at Bhandup and to execute the said Conveyance for and on behalf and in the names of the said defendants or any one of them who fail so to execute and for costs.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the said Chamber Summons is fixed for FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1940, before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chamber.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1939.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the second plaintiff, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
(1652)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TYABALI ABDUL QUAYAM VASI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 80 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land made up in one plot from three plots, admeasuring 6883 square yards according to the last document but actually admeasuring 6,360 square yards or thereabouts with one pucca brick building with shafting and brackets attached to the wall together with one godown and sheds well electric fittings compound and also a pump with tanks on walls with pipe, fitting, chimney and previes standing thereon, situate at Ghatkopar in the village of Kirol in the Municipal limits of Ghatkopar in the Kurla-Kirol Industrial Development Scheme in the South Salsette Taluka Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, partly bearing Plot No. 1 in the Suburban Scheme No. 1; Kurla-Kirol Industrial Development Scheme and partly Survey No. 64, Pot No. 16/1, Faini No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by a private property, on the West by a vacant land belonging to Government, on the North by the Bombay Agra Road and on the South by a vacant land belonging to Government.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1939.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1651.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES & 1 BIG LOT LOOSE AKOLA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th December, 1939, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,

SHANTARAM'S
Art Creation
Prabhat's
ADMI
16TH GLORIOUS
WEEK AT
CENTRAL
Daily at 4, 7 and 10 P. M.

POPULAR AGITATION TELLS

Changes In Three States

IN DHAR STATE

A recent report received from Udaipur Mewar shows that Musahib-i-ala, Diwan Bahadur Pundit Dharam Narayanji, the Prime Minister of the State, has resigned from his post. The resignation being accepted Diwan Bahadur Sir Vijayaraghavachariar has been appointed the new Prime Minister.

A strong public agitation against the administration was going on since last three years. Many Praja Mandal workers during the Satyagraha in the last year courted imprisonment. Some are still behind the prison bars.

IN UDAIPUR STATE

At Sirohi, I am reliably informed, that Mr. G. Laird MacGregor, I. C. S. (Retd.), is to hand over charge as Prime Minister to Mr. Sinah in the first week of January, 1940. Mr. MacGregor is sailing for England by the middle of the month.

In this State, too, a strong public agitation against the administration is going on under the leadership of Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhat. The State Praja Mandal has been declared an unlawful organisation. Many public workers and leaders of the Praja Mandal were sent to the jail during the last few days under the recently promulgated Sirohi Public Societies Act, section 9 (1).

The public of Dhar State is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Mr. Kher from Damoh (C.P.) who, it is understood has been appointed Prime Minister of the State in place of Mr. Nadkar, who is retiring for some political reasons.

In the meantime the public agitation against the administration in Indore and Rajgarh State in Central India is getting stronger day to day. In Indore the people are facing repression all over the State.

Sjt. Hajarilal Jadia, a prominent leader of the Praja Mandal, has been interned in jail without any prosecution. The entry of the Provincial Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference has been banned. Some vernacular journals are also banned.

The Prime Minister is reported to have paid a flying visit to the Punjab during the last week where he, it is understood, met Rajkumari Amrit Kaur presumably to get in touch with Mahatma Gandhi.

Great dissatisfaction is prevailing against the Council Rule in Rajgarh State. Hamidali, the General Secretary of the Praja Mandal, has been convicted to undergo one and a half year's rigorous imprisonment; public meetings in the State are banned and all over the State the Police are harassing the people and peasants.

Bengal Club's Reception To Shome

BOMBAY, December 26.

A large number of Bengal residents of Bombay assembled in a social gathering held under the auspices of the Bengal Club, Parel, at the Club Hall to accord a reception to Mr. I. M. Shome of the Havero Trading Company on the eve of his departure for Calcutta.

Speeches were made by Dr. A. C. Das, President and Mr. B. C. Chakraborty, recalling the various services rendered by Mr. Shome to the Club in the past.

Mr. Shome in his reply appealed to the Bengalese of Bombay to join the club for the greater interest of themselves, their countrymen and the Club.—United Press.

Mr. Ganguly's Donation To Anglo-Bengali School

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

Mr. A. T. Ganguly, Founder of the Hariganga College of Munshiganj in Bengal, who arrived here a few days ago, has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Bengali Education Society, Bombay, for the Anglo-Bengali School, Naigam, Bombay.—United Press.

SOCIAL AND EXHIBITION

A social of Y.F.L. Members of the B.E.A. and the South Indian Welfare Society's School, has been arranged on the 31st instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Nappoo Hall at G.I.P. Matunga. Parents and educationalists are cordially invited to view this small but instructive exhibition of the children's work and to participate in the social.

The programme includes, Music, Fancy Dress, Prize Distribution, Kolatam and the Exhibition of Cine Films. Mr. Stanley Jepson, Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" will preside. Aunty Gwen has very kindly consented to distribute the prize.

AROUND THE COURTS

On a charge of possessing illicitly distilled liquor, wash jars, and silent stills, Shitaram Ambaji Shete and Bhawoo Sakharam Sonar, two residents of Bhandari Street, were arrested on the 23rd by the City Police.

The police raided their place and are stated to have discovered a perfect apparatus for the manufacture and distillation of liquor. Both the accused were released on bail, till the 11th January, by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho.

Pandu Kashiram was going along Slater Road this morning with a bundle in his hands. His movements roused the suspicions of a policeman who challenged him.

The bundle was opened and the dead body of a newly-born child was found in it.

Pandu was arrested and produced before Mr. M. A. F. Ceolho, who ordered him to be releasd on bail.

Sahebzada Abdul Kayum Qureshi, who was arrested on the 24th evening on a charge of printing and publishing an obscene article in his paper "Shan-E-Hind" was produced before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Court, to-day.

He was ordered to be released on bail till the 9th January 1940.

Mohd. Jaffar Gujafar Hussien was arrested yesterday on a charge of swindling a Marwari at Rippon Road. It would appear that he offered a packet of gold dust to the Marwari for sale. The Marwari quoted Rs. 39 per tola while the accused refused to sell it for less than Rs. 40 and went away. He returned later and asked him to send his servant together with Rs. 1,000. He delivered to the servant a packet purporting to be gold dust and received the money in exchange.

When the Marwari received the packet, he found it is alleged, that it was not gold at all, but spurious stuff. The accused was released on bail the same day.

Sind Minister To Be Examined In Ticket Forgery Case?

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Dec. 22.

The Sessions Case in which Chaturbhuj Diwanmal Bhatia of Tatta, Karachi District, is being tried by Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana for alleged making erasures and entries on a Railway Blank Card second class Ticket issued to him for Titwala from Kalyan, has been postponed to the 23rd January, 1940 as a number of witness from upcountry have to be summoned.

The Hon. Mr. Nicholdas Vazirani, P.W.D. Minister, Karachi will be examined, it is understood, as a defence witness.

Yesterday when the case was resumed, Mr. T. C. Raje, a Ticket Collector at Wardha, was examined by the prosecution. Witness stated that the accused got down at Wardha on the morning of the 19th September 1938, and told him that he wanted to see Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon.

Witness enquired as to the purpose of the visit when the accused told him that he was proceeding to see Mahatmaji.

Witness further stated that the accused had tea and refreshments with him but he (the witness) had to pay the bill because the accused kicked up a row that he had lost his purse.

Witness asked him to file a complaint with the police, the accused went into the second class waiting room and wrote out a complaint in his presence and handed it over to the Wardha police.

The accused, according to the witness, borrowed a rupee from him, sent a telegram to get some amount from a man in Bombay But subsequently the telegram was returned undelivered. This, witness stated, aroused the suspicion of the station staff and the Kalyan Station Master was wired to as regards the Blank Card Ticket.

In reply to a question in cross-examination by the accused witness stated that no identification parade was held to identify the accused, at any time.

Thana Judge Criticizes Police Conduct In "Talati" Case

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, December 24.

Severe strictures on the way the police investigated the case, the irregular search, the virtual complainant acting as a panch, the part played by a Congress Committee Official and a strong expression of hope that such things will not be repeated, were the salient features of a judgment delivered yesterday by Mr. A. G. Wells, Sessions Judge, Thana, while quashing the conviction and acquitting in appeal Shantaram Ambaji Shelar, an extalati Kondhvi Saza, who was convicted and sentenced by the Mahad First Class Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 200 for the alleged offence of receiving an illegal gratification of Rs. 10 from an agriculturist.

The Judge quashed the conviction and sentence holding the prosecution evidence far from genuine. In his opinion the material witnesses were of the nature of "agent provocateurs" and as such their evidence could not be relied on.

U. S. A. MILLS WORK 24 HOURS

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Many domestic mills working 24 hours. Domestic consumption probably eight million. Exports six million. Expect March/May hesitate around 11.35 and think July eventually 10.75.

Till FRIDAY only
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY
THE CAPITOL
Daily 6-30 p.m. only
Popular Prices: Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and annas 9.
AUZURIE
and her KALAMANDAL of
26 Dancers and Musicians
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME:
Rajput Rhapsody, Moghul Serenade, Moth and Flame, Panihari, Shikari, Agni Nrittya, Har Gouric, Vasant Swapna Nrittya, Ajanta Phantasy, Indra Rosh, Kach Devyani, etc.
Plans open —Book early

Bombay Witnesses
BIGGEST CROWDS
Daily at
PATHE
TO WITNESS
The Soul-Stirring Picture
"Daughters of India"
("HIND-KANYA")
Second Great Picture By The Makers of
"MOTHER INDIA"
DAILY, 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.
Book your seats in advance

IT TRULY MOULDS THE NATION'S MIND!
Acclaimed and appreciated by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as the BEST GUJARATI Picture produced till now, to mould the Nation's mind truly!
Shree RANJIT'S Socio-Revolutionary Hit
Achhut
(THE UNTOUCHABLE)
Starring
Inimitably GLORIOUS
GOHAR
with MOTILAL, VASANTI, CHARLIE, etc.
A CHANDULAL SHAH Production
Drawing Crowds at
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.

Bombay—I Programme

394 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-13 Prabhu Premi. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-30 News in Gujarati. 8-45 Light music. 9-00 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9 S. Portekar. 9-25 Master Shankerrao. 9-35 G. M. Durrani. 9-45 The Radio Quartet. 9-50 Ratan Prabha. 10 Close down.

12-30 p.m. Marathi Bhavgeets. 12-45 Chitrapot Sangeet. 12-55 Folk Dance Tune. 13-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Malhar Ki Madhurta. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Gujarati Geets. 1-39 News in English. 1-55 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Close down.

6 A Melodious Mixture. 6-25 News in Marathi. 6-35 News in Gujarati. 6-55 Instrumental hits. 6-45 Abhangs and Geets. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Durga on the Clarionet. 6-30 P. N. Dewoolkar. 6-40 Master Dina. 6-50 Recitation from Hafeez. 7 Bhajan and Bhavgeet. 7-15 Behag 7-25 P. N. Dewoolkar. 7-45 Duets and Chorus. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Matters of Moment. 8-45 P. N. Dewoolkar. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-45 Saraswati Mane. 10 Rajab Ali Khan. 10-15 Azmat Husain. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Azmat Husain. 8-45 Alap Bahaduri Todi. 8-55 Two Bhavgeets. 9 Waheedanbai. 9-30 Rajab Ali Khan. 9-45 Azmat Husain. 10 Close down.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 2-30 Close down.

61.48 metres (4,883 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Three Thumris. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Two Khayals. 6-10 Qawwali. 6-30 Suba on the strings. 6-30 Waheedanbai. 7 Hamare Sahitya Men Dard-i-Dil. 7-15 Saraswati Mane. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Rajab Ali Khan. 8-5 Saraswati Mane. 8-25 Jasoos. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 Waheedanbai. 9-30 Agnes Barrett. 9-45 Egidio Verga. 10 Kate Winter Soprano. 10-10 Death in the Crisis.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in **Bombay 2.** 5-25 Geets. 5-35 to 6 As in **Bombay 2. 6-15** to 6-30 As in Bombay 2. 6-30 **For villagers only.** 7-15 to 7-30 As in **Bombay 2.** 7-30 to 7-45 Geets. 7-45 to 8-25 **As in Bombay 2.** 8-25 Duets. 8-30 Matters of Moment. 8-45 to 8-55 As in Bombay 2. 8-55 Music records. (L.). 10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 2.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-30 As in Delhi 1. 6-30 to 7 As in Bombay 2. 7 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

916 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri. 7-30 Violin recital. 7-25 Kumari Kamala Puri. 7-50 Urdu Poetry. 7-50 Shamshad Begam. Umra Zia Begum and party. 8 Nat Kedara on the Sarangi. 8-10 Imdad Husain. 8-15 Bibi Narindar Kaur. 8-50 Siraj Ahmad. 8-40 Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri. 9-50 Umra Zia Begum. 10-10 Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri.

Lucknow Programme

283.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Talaat Mahmood. 6-22 Kumari Kesar Wadke 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Benazirbai. 7-18 Talaat Mahmood. 7-30 Jadu Nath S. S. Benazirbai. 8-7 Kumari Kesar Wadke. 8-15 Ae Mao, Behno, Betio. 8-45 Kumari Kesar Wadke. 10 Talaat Mahmood. 10-21 Benazirbai.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: December 26.

All foreign markets remained entirely closed on Saturday. The local market opened very steady with Broach April/May quoted at Rs. 309 and there being general realising and scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 302. At this level all offerings were well absorbed and there appeared small support and prices rallied to Rs. 303. It appears that after experiencing violent price movement during the last three months the market is stabilising on due merits. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

Broach April/May	Rs. 302/8
Broach Jan/April	Rs. 308/8
Oomra Dec/Jany.	Rs. 266/8
Oomra March	Rs. 270/0
Bengal Dec/Jany.	Rs. 219/8
Bengal March	Rs. 221/8

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay: December 26.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Allepey per candy	100 0 0
Pepper ready Allepey new per candy	95 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	102 0 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	107 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt.	13 0 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	20 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	22 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.	21 8 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt.	23 0 0

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-10 Zalim Singher Math. 7-15 Kamal Sarkar. 7-30 Mrityunjoy Bannerjee. 7-45 Ali Hossain and party. 8-5 Barobhaiya. 8-20 Gopendra Mohon Mullick. 9 Sports talk. 9-45 Radio Caval cade. 10-35 Variety programme.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Records. 9-45 to 11 As in Calcutta 1.

Dacca Programme

257 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Our sweetest songs. 5-30 Amiya Roy. 6-50 Jnan Chowdhury. 6-5 Eve's own. 7 Nirmal Bhattacharya. 7-15 Chhayarani Guha. 7-25 Khagesh Chakravati. 7-45 Why? 8 Nirmal Bhattacharya. 8-20 Debabala. 9-5 Prafulla Mittra. 9-45 Debabala. 10-5 Khagesh Chakravarti.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Arudra Darasanam. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 Parupalli Ramakrishnayya Pantulu 6-5 Palladam Sanjeeva Rao. 6-35 Parupalli Ramakrishnayya Pantulu. 7 The Press and the Law. 7-30 Arudra Darasanam. 8 Ananda Tandava. 9 They sway millions. 9-45 Percy James. 10 A Banjo Joviality. 10-15 Steve Barnard.

Madras II—Programme

60.96 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 9-30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 Palladam Sanjeeva Rao.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 R. Narayanaswamy. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Karur Chinnaswamy Iyer. 7 Learn to sing. 7-15 Blue Water. 7-50 Arudra Darisanam and Nalai Povar 9-45 Karur Chinnaswamy Iyer.

Java Programme

(17, 19 and 21 metres)

15-03 Walter Fenske's orchestra. 15-45 Piano duets. 16-30 Russian music. 17-25 Nirom Schrammel ensemble. 17-40 Talk on education. 18-20 Nirom orchestra 19-30 Josephine Bradley's orchestra. 20-01 Dvorak programme. 20-45 Duke Ellington's orchestra.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: December 25.

The local market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover. The market opened steady but later on there was scattered selling. Silver opened at Rs. 61, but later prices eased off to Rs. 60/8.

Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 41 12 6	60 7 0
Magsar	Rs. 41 13 6	60 8 0
Posh	Rs. 42 0 6	61 4 0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: December 26.

Fine White Java Sugar (per cwt.):—
Ready (small grain) Rs. 18/15
Ready (large grain) Rs. 19
Shipment December Rs. 9/8 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 10/9 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready Rs. 18/8 to 18/12.
Tone:—Steady

HIGHER JUTE IMPORTS IN CALCUTTA

Increase In Production

According to the December issue of the bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee, jute imports into Calcutta during the first five months, July to November, of the present session was 18 per cent higher than that of the previous year.

But for the high prices controlling the mofussil markets during the period, the year's imports would have been still higher. Owing to the war and consequent dislocation of jute industries abroad and difficulties of transportation, the exports of raw jute, however, fell by 23 per cent.

The dislocation of jute industries abroad and increased demand for sandbags helped the Indian Jute industry and in spite of the difficulties of transportation the export of jute manufactures appreciably increased. During November the Indian mills increased their production by eleven per cent and their stock by nearly 8 per cent.

Prices of raw jute increased by more than 50 per cent during November and in the last week of the month the price of Jat Middle quality was quoted at Rs. 17/12 per maund. The price of hessians increased by 26 per cent. This high price of jute has opened a new field for cotton manufactures which are now cheaper than jute or at least selling at competitive prices.

A section of the Indian cotton textile industry have been busy trying to produce a substitute for jute sandbags, and one of these mills have produced a cloth as suitable as, and even stronger than, jute at a competitive price. So long as the price of cotton is kept at a reasonable level jute will have a formidable rival in the sandbag industry.

Prices At Dundee

Deals in British jute goods are now subject to an approval licence by the Jute Control at Dundee but the trade in the imported jute goods is perfectly free. There is no restriction on price which for first quality raw jute was as high as £39 per ton during the first week of December as compared with the pre-war prices of £23-27 per ton. During the second week of December the price came down to £54 in sympathy with Calcutta prices. The increment in the prices of other industrial fibres was, however, comparatively smaller.

The imports of raw jute and jute goods into the United States of America during the first eight months of 1939 showed a decline of 12 per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively as compared with the same period of 1938. The imports of sisal and henequen during the same period showed a decline of 6 per cent, but the imports of Manila hemp was higher by 54 per cent.

Consumption of hessians in the U.S.A. during October was 73,000,000 yards as compared with 93,000,000 yards consumed during the previous month and 68,000,000 yards consumed during October 1938. The consumption during last October, though lower than that of the previous month, was still at a high level.

An official decree to regulate the prices of bags and other jute goods has been promulgated in the Argentine Republic. After considering different factors that control prices, the Government has fixed the maximum price of jute manufactures at levels which are 30-40 per cent higher than the pre-war prices. But practically any producer can secure the 4 per cent discount off these maximum prices which is provided in the decree.

In 1938 only 13,000 acres were put under jute in Formosa, but during 1939 jute cultivation quotas were allotted through provincial and prefectural Governments for planting nearly 60,000 acres. It is expected that the 1939 jute crop will be about 175,000 bales and more than sufficient for the manufacture of sugar and rice bags required by the country. About 9,000,000 new bags and 13,000,000 old bags were imported into Formosa during 1938, mainly from India and Japan. In addition to this, 7,000,000 pounds of raw jute was imported from India.

CRIPPS PLEADS FOR CO-OPERATION

Mobilise Co-operative Forces For Early Attainment Of Swaraj

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

After five days' stay in Calcutta, Sir Stafford Cripps left for Rangoon this morning. Sir Stafford will spend four days in Rangoon from where he will proceed to Chungking.

In his parting message through the Associated Press to the people of India Sir Stafford said: "I hope that in the coming days the difficulties that now appear to stand between the people of India and their freedom, will be cleared away and that before long the Indian people will take their place amongst the great free nations of the world so that they may make a great contribution to the constructive peace which the common people of all lands so urgently desire to see.

"The co-operative effort of all those who desire the freedom of India, whatever their race or creed, must be mobilised to the single end of attaining as rapidly as possible Indian freedom.

"Through such willing and whole-hearted co-operation alone can a successful issue be achieved of India's long struggle for freedom.

"I express my thanks and gratitude to my many Indian friends for their generous hospitality and friendship during my stay in India."—A. P.

THANA WILL HAVE GOOD RIDDANCE

Goonda Gangs To Be Dispersed

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 24.

The deportees at Mumbra are now threatening merchants and others who have given evidence against them, with assault.

Owing to prohibition work has increased and it was intended to increase one magistrate which is not done as yet. Police prosecutors are also not sufficient to cope with the work. Sometimes cases are adjourned because the prosecutor is engaged elsewhere.

It is understood that the District Magistrate has now ordered that the gang of these goondas should be dispersed under the District Police Act.

Now the people at Thana and Mumbra will have some relief. In Thana Town also some better arrangements have been made.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay: December 26.

	Rs.as.ps.
CASTORSEEDS MAY:—	
Opening	55 12 0
Highest	56 0 0
Lowest	55 0 0
Closing	55 6 0
GROUNDNUTS FEBRY.:—	
Opening	40 8 0
Highest	40 8 0
Lowest	39 8 6
Closing	39 12 0
COTTONSEEDS JANUARY:—	
Opening	26 6 0
Highest	26 7 0
Lowest	26 2 0
Closing	26 5 0
COTTONSEEDS MAY:—	
Opening	28 4 0
Highest	28 4 0
Lowest	27 13 0
Closing	27 15 0

FOSTERING PEN-FRIENDSHIPS

Jyoti Mitra Mandal's Programme

At a meeting of members of the Jyoti Mitra Mandal held on Sunday, the 24th December 3919, it was resolved.

(a) That the following gentlemen be appointed as district organisers for the various districts mentioned hereunder to do pre-organisational work there.—1. Sjt. Ambalal Desai ('G' Ward), 2. Sjt. Bhanushanker Pandya (Ghatkoper), 3. Sjt. Gunvant Naik ('F' Ward-Bombay), 4. Sjt. Harshadrai Trivedi (Santacruz), 5. Smt. Kamal Jain (Malad), 6 Smt. Manorama Naik ('D' Ward-Bombay), 7. Sjt. Purshotam Thakar (Mulund), 8. Sjt. Vasant Rathod ('C' Ward-Bombay), and 9. Sjt. Venishanker Joshi (Vile-Parle).

(b That the Hanaging Council be functioning till now dessolved sinedie, and for the time being Sjt. Dhansukh Naik be made the Chief-organiser who will supervise the working of all the District organisations while Sjt. Vasant Rathod will function as the General Secretary for the present.

(c) That the District organisations for the time being shall carry out the following constructive programme:—(1) Organise Visits. (2) Organise Meeting, Socials, and a hand-written Magazine to promote interests in the motto of the Mandal. The Foster Pen-Friendship'. These Magazines will be supervised by Sjt. Venishanker Gopaljee Joshi.

NO MORE FEVER SINCE EATING QUAKER OATS

Free From Coughs and Colds Too

"All my family have kept splendid health since eating Quaker Oats. We have been free from coughs, colds and fever, so common at this time of the year. My children are stronger and play more, too. We thank you for this remarkable food." M. R. Pandit, 140 Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Delicious Quaker Oats Builds Stamina To Keep You Well

All over India families are testifying to better health since eating Quaker Oats. And no wonder, for Quaker Oats is a whole grain food that contains the very elements needed to build health and strength—to supply the stamina and vitality to ward off sickness. It is Nature's finest health insurance.

Quaker Oats is delicious too and can be prepared in many different ways. Give Quaker Oats to your family daily.

TWO KINDS — the standard Quaker Oats which cooks in 20 minutes and the new Quick Cooking Quaker Oats which cooks in 2½ minutes. Both equally delicious, both equally beneficial. *Buy a tin today.*

QUAKER OATS 33C

QUAKER OATS PORRIDGE

In saucepan stir slowly one part Quaker Oats into two parts freshly boiling water. Boil twenty minutes or longer. If Quick Cooking Quaker Oats is used, boil two and a half minutes or longer. Serve hot adding sugar and almonds or milk to taste. If a thick porridge is desired, use less water to obtain consistency desired.

UNTOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS

TELL HER TO TAKE Saridon

PRICE REMAINS UNCHANGED

10 TABLETS 12 ANNAS

THE RULES OF HEALTH *are few and simple*

FIRST thing in the morning — even before washing—think of Inner Cleanliness. For a clear skin, bright eyes and that inner sparkle which is the secret of loveliness, Inner Cleanliness is far more effective than any outside treatment. And Andrews Liver Salt gives you Inner Cleanliness as nothing else can.

Feel the bubbling swish of it cleansing your mouth and throat as you drink it. While the delicious tang is still on your tongue Inner Cleanliness begins. While still effervescing, Andrews washes the stomach walls, removes the mucus that tends to clog the tiny gland openings and reduces excess acidity. Then easily and gently Andrews clears the system without disturbance. Remember, Andrews is not a harsh purgative. It acts without pain. Andrews Liver Salt is by far the best laxative for *all* ages. Handy size (4 oz.) As. 11. Large size (double quantity) Rs. 1/4.

"Until a year ago—when I decided to take Andrews—I suffered with liver *and general* acidity. *Not only have Andrews eradicated the feeling of nausea, but actually I feel toned up and my energy is extraordinary."*—Mrs. G.

For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your

ANDREWS LIVER SALT *The Ideal Tonic Laxative*

3

Progress Of Literacy Work In City

Ten Thousand Adults Under Instruction: Appeal For Funds

The Special Literacy work Secretary for the City of Bombay and Suburbs writes:—

Nearly 550 classes have begun regular literacy instruction to over 10,000 adults—men and women.

The Bombay Adult Education Committee formally commenced the Second Session of its literacy campaign from 1st November and nearly 550 literacy classes have now been regularly working to give literacy instruction to over 10,000, grown up illiterates in the different parts of the City. The following classification represents the several mother tongues spoken in Bombay.

Men Marathi 246, Gujarati 11, Hindi 145, Urdu 74, Kannada, 15 Telugu 7, total 498.

Women Marathi 19, Gujarati 25, Hindi nil, Urdu 8, Kannada nil, Telugu 1, total 53.

Total Marathi 265, Gujarati 36, Hindi 145, Urdu 82, Kannada 15, Telugu 8, total 551.

TEST AND CERTIFICATES

The course of this batch will have to be completed at the end of February 1940, when a simple literacy test will be held and those who satisfy the minimum prescribed standard will be awarded literacy certificates.

The problem of the spread of literacy among the adults of Bombay, like the whole country, is admittedly colossal in Magnitude and financially difficult. The Bombay Adult Education Committee, has, therefore, decided to proceed patiently and cautiously, according to the means available to them from time to time. As a result of the educative activities carried on by the workers of the Committee, during the last two months, through mass meetings, personal contact and the free use of the press, the illiterates have begun to take keen interest in their own educational amelioration. This is evident from the fact that the No. of classes already opened has exceeded. The Committee's estimate and requests for more classes are still being received in the office and it will be a problem to them as to how to meet these legitimate claims from the masses.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Out of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 25,000 for the current Session for 400 classes, Government of Bombay have sanctioned Rs. 10,000 and the Bombay Corporation are likely to sanction their share of Rs. 10,000 in the near future. Owing to the increase in the expected number of classes as shown above, which was inevitable, the Committee will have to provide two to three thousand rupees over and above the budgetted amount of Rs. 25,000.

Besides, the question of supplying post-literacy reading material to the new literates is under the consideration of the Committee as such continuation arrangement is considered very essential in order both to prevent them from lapsing into illiteracy and to save the huge cost incurred on account of them from being wasted. This means another two thousand rupees in the first instance.

It will be seen, therefore, that about 8 to 10 thousand rupees more will be reuired to meet the expenditure till the end of the financial year. The Committee has to look to the liberality of the Bombay public who have always been reputed for ready response to every deserving cause as the literacy campaign is. The Adult Education Committee has appointed a finance Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Pakwasa, who intends to approach as many rich magnates of the City as possible for their financial co-operation in this laudable cause. But as it is not possible to meet every public-spirited person, the committee hopes that those who can spare even a small amount will send it to the Special Literacy Officer, Old Custom House, **without waiting for personal call.**

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(73)

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1940.

	New York, Dec 26
Previous closing	10.75
To-day's opening	10.82
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	not received

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1940

	Liverpool, Dec 25
Previous closing	8.39
To-day's opening	closed.

Broach April/May Expectation ..... Rs.

N. Y COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 25

The New York cotton displayed improved sentiment on encouraging Eastern cables which induced trade and local buying but the holiday in Liverpool restrained operations.

The tracing in March began at 10.82 i.e. seven points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying but the demand thereafter subsided with movements remaining narrow and irregular.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Dec 25

The local cotton market was closed to-night.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 26

Previous closing	3.94 3/4
To-day's opening	3.94 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 25

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 54 1/8) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 1/4) dol 30 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 67 3/8) dol 67 1/8
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) unquoted.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Dec 26

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind January	Rs.	29	14 6
Punjab January		29	15 3
Dsa American January		32	4 9
Tone:—Quiet			
Wheat January		33	6 0
Wheat March		33	6 3
Wheat July		35	4 3
Tone:—Quiet			
Gram January		37	7 9
Gram July		38	2 3
Toria February		48	11 0
Toria March		49	13 0
Cottonseed January		33	10 3
Cottonseed March		23	7 0

PRISON ADMINISTRATION REPORT

LUCKNOW, Dec. 20.

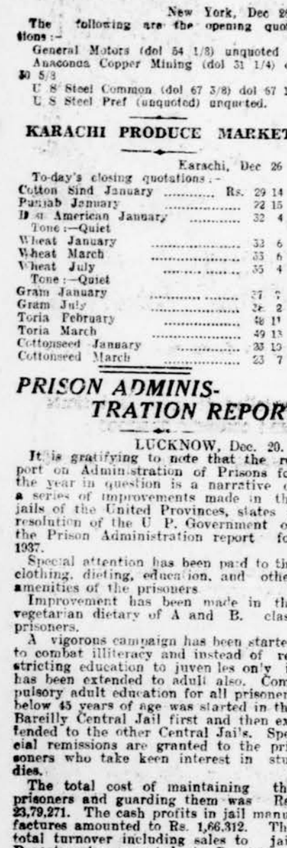
It is gratifying to note that the report on Administration of Prisons for the year in question is a narrative of a series of improvements made in the jails of the United Provinces, states a resolution of the U P. Government on the Prison Administration report for 1937.

Special attention has been paid to the clothing, dieting, education, and other amenities of the prisoners.

Improvement has been made in the vegetarian dietary of A and B. class prisoners.

A vigorous campaign has been started to combat illiteracy and instead of restricting education to juveniles only it has been extended to adult also. Compulsory adult education for all prisoners below 45 years of age was started in the Bareilly Central Jail first and then extended to the other Central Jails. Special remissions are granted to the prisoners who take keen interest in studies.

The total cost of maintaining the prisoners and guarding them was Rs. 23,79,271. The cash profits in jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,66,312. The total turnover including sales to Jail Departments amounted to Rs. 3,39,62 and to the general public amounted to Rs. 1,58,961. Jail depots will be opened at important exhibitions and fairs in the provinces.—United Press.



SOCIETY WOMEN'S OFFER AND WAR

"Cheap Attempt To Get Publicity"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

American actresses and society women who have announced that they will volunteer for service as ambulance drivers in France have been censured for "their cheap attempt to get publicity."

A resolution passed by a club formed by Americans who served as ambulance drivers with the Allied forces in the last war, points out that no women were then permitted to drive them near the front lines, and that presumably the same conditions would apply now. "Every time one of these actresses or society women doesn't get her name in the papers" said one club speaker, "she volunteers for service as an Ambulance driver. They should be ashamed of themselves."

When Red Indians Will Be "Plain Americans"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

"Within five years there will not be a full-blooded Red Indian left", that is the opinion of Flying Cloud (F. R. Zahn), a Red-skin interpreter.

The Red Men of North America, he says, are intermarrying with the pale-faces so fast that soon they will all be just plain Americans. The idea of the Red Men as a blood-thirsty savage could not be further from the truth, says Flying Cloud. "The Indian was a pagan and not a savage," he says. "The Indian was a piker in war when compared with the white man, the cruellest of all peoples. We did a lot of scalping. But what was that compared with the way the white men skinned us?"

BENGAL CONGRESS ELECTION COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The first meeting of the Bengal Congress Election Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee at its last meeting at Wardha was held this evening under the chairmanship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Mr. Benoyendra Palit was elected Secretary of the Committee. The Committee resolved to request the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to send all suggestions received from the District Sub-divisional Congress Committees regarding the delimitation of the constituencies and any objections thereto filed before the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and all other relevant papers and documents to the Secretary of the Congress Election Committee.—United Press.

FAMINE RELIEF IN JODHPUR

(From Our Correspondent).

JODHPUR: December 26.

Mr. Ganesh Lal Vyas, Publicity Secretary of the Marwar Lok Parishad, has issued a statement to the Press saying:—

During the last few days, the Government Famine Publicity Officer has been moving heaven and earth to eulogise the work of the Government Famine Relief Operations Department by carrying on propaganda in their favour, but the real conditions obtaining in the famine relief operations centres present an altogether different picture.

As far as the 50,000 and odd workers, employed by the famine relief authorities are concerned, the Parishad office has been receiving a steady stream of complaints regarding mal-treatment of workers including women and children non-payment of wages in due time and discriminatory treatment meted out to Harijans.

Victoria V. New South Wales

MELBOURNE:—Victoria won their match against New South Wales by 72 runs.

SCORES:—

VICTORIA:—280 and 242 (Pepper 5/114; L. O'reilly 5/72.)

NEW SOUTH WALES:—321 (Barnes 98; Ring 4/85) and 129 (Chipperfield 68; Scott 4/25).—Reuter.

Viceroy's Cup Result

CALCUTTA, December 26.

FINALIST	1
TERROR	2
SPOT BARRED	3
GAY TALKIE	4

Not run: Steephurst.

Tote paid Rs. 15 for win, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 27-8 for places.

MATUNGA HINDI SCHOOL

The second prize and certificate distribution ceremony of the Matunga Hindi School, was held at Napoo Hall on Sunday, when Mr. Keshavdev Nivetia presided and distributed the certificates and prizes and Mr. Kantilal Joshi gave the convocation address.

Mr. H. K. Gundu Rao the chief Pracharak, gave a short account of the institution in his welcome speech. The number of the students had increased from two in 1937 to 200 in 1939 and more than half the number were women, representing various communities.

Last year 90 students took their certificates and during the current year 150 students including 80 women, had come out successful.

Mr. Kantilal Joshi in his convocation address stated that on account of the nation-wide movement for the spread of the National language the country had made great progress in achieving that object, in addition to political awakening.

The President then awarded the certificates and prizes.

Tuesday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Loch Ness Smashes Up Aga Khan Cup Opposition

From Our Racing Correspondent.

Excellent racing and some good winners came the way of a large crowd at Mahaluxmi yesterday. Finishes were keen and exciting and several riders were seen to advantage. Britt scored a double in the Kashmir colours with Harbour Light and Loch Ness. The latter won the important Aga Khan's Cup eclipsing anything he had done hitherto this season. H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir was present to see the son of Pharos win.

Evans was first home on Maroc and Thousand Dollars and in both instances displayed sound horsemanship. Jadhav the Apprentice Jockey was associated with the successes of the longest priced winners of the afternoon. Khalaf Nassaf won at 85 to 1 and Master Mint rolled home at the odds of 30 to 1. The Daily Treble remained unwon and the sum of Rs. 9,105 has been carried over to the next Race-Day.

One of the best backed in the Bellasis Plate, Division I Mr. K T Sampat's Santa Claus outstayed Bayhas to win by a length. Astafer Allah found with weight and distance beyond him and did well to finish third.

FORLORN OUTSIDER COMES UP.

An unconsidered outsider got his head in front in the Bellasis Plate, Division II when Khalaf Nassaf, ridden by Jadhav came along to beat the well fancied King Farouq in a good finish by a short head. The few who took a chance on Mr. Permanand's five year old grey were rewarded with a dividend of Rs. 854. Leilat Khalaf was late on the scene to secure a lesser placing. Sa'ad Faruq dislodged his jockey nearing the half mile, but Cook was not hurt and was able to walk back to the paddock.

Never above evens in the betting for the Tulsi Plate Ala Mahlak never gave his followers the least cause for anxiety. Obaid took the long striding bay to the front as the field swung round for home and easily stayed the challenge of Dahman Fadhil to win by a length. Khalaf Majnun moved up with a late run to fill a lesser placing. Faruq Pasha well supported was never in the race and would seem to have had enough of racing for the present.

Backers were again on a good thing when making Harbour Light the best to stand in the Sholapur Plate. Unperturbed by the fast pace set by Miss O. K. Britt brought his mount along at the right moment to win comfortably by a length from Mr. A C Ardeshir's speedy filly. Tippu Sultan was third but Formosa also as well backed as the winner ran disappointingly. The son of Celebrator cannot be as good as he is thought to be.

KOLHAPUR HORSE WINS.

In the big field for the Gaydon Plate none was better backed than Dark Wings. The Kashmir owned gelding ran his usual game race but had to strike his flag to Master Mint another unknown quantity who came through the field to win well with Jadhav in the saddle. Dante, was always there and might have been closer than third if not obliged to make his challenging bid on the outside.

Royal Romance and Gaul disputed favouritism for the Aga Khan's Cup and the former was slightly the better in demand at the bell. The Akalkot colt threw his jockey at the barrier and when the field was sent away was last out of the gate. Ridden from behind Loch Ness took charge from the distance and had little to do to hold Gangasagar II feeble challenge. Vidalin was third and Gaul hard ridden into fourth place. Royal Romance made up ground but a fifth was as near as he could get to the winner whose display this time was in glaring contrast to his previous display over ten furlongs. The Kashmir hopes of a treble were dashed to the ground when Pompeian went under in a thrilling finish to Maroc in the Doncaster Plate. Britt attempted to make a start to finish affair of it on the Indian bred son of Sheridan, but Maroc came with a strong run and robbed him of the spoils literally in the last stride. Faughan Hill was a good third, beaten two necks.

HOUDINI NARROWLY BEATEN

A ready winner at his last essay Houdini was thought likely to repeat the performance in the Rockhampton Plate. He was the market choice, ran well, but was just not good enough, making way for Mythical Monk and Brelan. The trio were separated by two short heads. Sea Battle fourth would have preferred a longer course and Archmoon could not cope with his big weight.

Backers moved up a successful day by collecting on Thousand Dollars, the favourite in the Tulsi Plate, Division I. Evans rode a good race, coming through on the fence to win from Star of Kashmir Star of Iraq and several others. The last named dwelt at the barrier, lost several lengths but finished very fast to secure the lesser placing. He is certain to win before many days have passed.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. I.)
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs 1,500, Second Rs. 450, Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Mr. K. T. Sampat's SANTA CLAUS, 8-10, (cd. 9-1), Nazi Dawood 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy's BAYHAS, 9-1, S. Ahmed 2
Mr. R. S. Irani's ASTAFER ALLAH, 8-10, (cd. 9-1), Takhat Singh 3
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's LAYIQ PASHA, 9-3, Moshirin Khan 4

Did not run: Sabhan Hamid, Argonaut Beg, Sheriff, Sanjagh al Iraq and The Pilot.

Won by 1 length, 3 1|2 lengths 3 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 54 2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 24, and Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained by S. M. Khemera.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. II)
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Mr. C. N. Permanand's KHALAF NASSAF, 9-1, (cd. 8-10), Jadhav 1
Messrs J. D. Banatwalla and J. R. Kasperkhan's KING FAROUQ, 8-10, (cd. 8-5), Mahmad Khan 2
Mr. Diamond's LEILAT KHALAF, 9-1, Obaid 3
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's DALLI AL IRAQ, 9-1, Eude 4

Did not run: Aziza, King Hilal, Why Worry and Jambal.

Won by short head, 2 1|2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute, 53 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 854 for win, Rs. 96, Rs. 35, and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE TULSI PLATE. (Div. I.)
Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Messrs M. D. Petit and P. D. Bolton's ALA MAHLAK, 9-0, Obaid 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAHMAN FADHIL, 7-7, (cd. 7-10), Britt 2
Mrs. K. T. Sampat's KHALAF MAJNUN, 8-2, (cd. 8-3), Evans 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's NUR JEHAN, 9-0, Marrable 4

Did not run: Misbah al Muluk.

Won by 1 length, 1 1|4 length, 1 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 35 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 39 and Rs. 35 for places.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 1,000, Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's HARBOUR LIGHT 9-4 Britt 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's MISS O. K. 7-7 Bhimrao 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's TIPPU SULTAN 9-2 Baba Khan 3
Lt.-Col. L. Lawrence Smith's BLUE BONNET 7-7 Orme 4

Did not run: Resperator and Ophelia.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 3 lengths 3|4 length.

Time: 1 min. 42-4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 52 and Rs. 71 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedali.

THE GAYDON PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MASTER MINT 7-4 Jadhav. 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's DARK WINGS 9-2 Britt 2
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's and Mr. M. P. M. Dalal's DANTE 9-5 Bond 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's CENDRILLON 8-5 Johnstone 4

FAIZ MOHD. RIDES THREE WINNERS

Outsiders To Fore In Lahore Races

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab drove in State to the race course, to-day and was received by the Stewards of the race club. Outsiders were to the fore to-day.

The Stewards Cup, the chief event of the day, was won by Sir Henry Craik's "Green Jade" by half a length after a battle for supremacy with "Sanspeur". The Governor's Cup and the Badreshi Cup, were carried by outsiders. "Vodka" and "Too-Tired".

Faiz Mohd rode three winners.—A. P.

EXCITING CRICKET AT MEERUT

MEERUT, Dec. 26.

Exciting cricket witnessed to-day in Meerut Cricket Tournament between Lucknow District Signals and Meerut College. Batting first Signals opened well losing first the wicket at 75. Thereafter a collapse followed, eventually the innings closing for 137.

Krishnapal took 5 wickets for 37 and Pathan 3 for 43.

College started their innings disastrously losing 2 wickets for a duck and 4 for 7. Then Mehra and Gopal, in the fifth wicket partnership, stemmed the rot. College innings closed at 131.

Gopal 42, Krishnapal 24, Mehra 29.

Major Scott took 7 wickets for 60, Bell 2 for 38.

Signals played their second innings for 15 minutes and scored 13 runs for no loss when stumps were drawn for the day.—A. P.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S BIG VICTORY

ADELAIDE, Dec. 26.

South Australia won the match against Queensland by an innings and 220 runs.

SCORES:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA:—821 for 7 wickets, declared

QUEENSLAND:—222 (Tallon 77; Grimmett 4/71 and Ward 5/62.)

Following on Queensland made 377 (Brown: 156; Grimmett 6/124.)

Did not run: Jayant, Why Not and Lambeth Walk.

Won by 1|2 length, short-head short head.

Time: 1 min. 55-2|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 304 for win, Rs. 71, Rs. 16 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.
Distance—About 1 1|2 Miles

Winner, the Cup and Rs. 20,000 Second Rs. 5,000; Third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I & II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's LOCH NESS 8-7 Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANGASAGAR II 7-7 cd. 7-9 Md. Khan 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's VIDALIN 7-9 Gethin 3
Mr. J. F. DeSouza's GAUL 7-4 Whiteside 4

Tote paid Rs. 60 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 31 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomed Ali.

THE DONCASTER PLATE
Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs 1,350; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. H. Romer's MAROC 8-4 Evans 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's POMPEIAN 8-4 Britt 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's FAUGHAN HILL 8-4 Johnstone 3
Mr. G Subbarow's BASTION 7-11 Eude 4

Did not run: My Billy.

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by B. Dinshaw.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000, Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MYTHICAL MONK 8-4 Marrable 1
Sir Homi Mehta's BRELAN 9-0 Johnstone 2
Mrs. Justice's HOUDINI 8-7 Whiteside 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE 8-8 Britt 4

Did not run: Lord Byron, Meddlesome, Mark You, Coeur Brule, Guiding Queen and Flambeau.

Tote paid Rs. 129 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 27 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE TULSI PLATE (Div. II)
Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's THOUSAND DOLLARS 9-0 Evans 1
Mr. A. K. Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 8-4 Britt .. 2
Mr. B. Tokershi's STAR OF IRAQ 8-3 Eude ... 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID 8-4 Gethin 4

Did not run: Gazal and Banash Amer.

Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 21 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

Table Tennis Results

Bombay Beat Hyderabad In Inter-Provincial Matches

Following are the results of the Inter-Provincial Table-Tennis Matches, played on Tuesday, at the St. Xavier College Hall, Bombay:—

BOMBAY BEAT HYDERABAD, 5 MATCHES TO NIL

K. H. Kapadia beat B. V. Sheshadri, 21—8, 21—8, beat W. Ahmad 21—6, 21—17.

D. H. Kapadia beat B. V. Sheshadri, 21—5, 21—8, beat C. N. K. Prasad, 21—16, 23—21.

H. M. Barafwala beat W. Ahmad 21—15, 21—6.

BENGAL BEAT DELHI, 5 MATCHES TO NIL

A. Shome beat K. E. Matthew, 21—13, 21—17, beat A. Qadir 21—7, 21—10.

A. Ghosh beat G. Katesh 21—12, 21—11.

D. R. Bhasin beat K. E. Matthew 21—18, 21—16, beat G. Katesh 22—20, 21—18.

PUNJAB BEAT MADRAS 5 MATCHES TO ONE

Kailash beat D. V. Reddy, 14—21, 21—15, 21—16, lost to Shivaraman 18—21, 11—21.

M. Ayub beat D. V. Reddy 21—19, 22—24, 21—17, beat R. V. Rao 17—21, 21—14, 21—11.

Izzat Awan beat R. V. Rao 15—21, 21—14, 21—19, beat Shivaraman 21—19, 21—19.

Following are results of the matches in the All-India Table-Tennis Tournament played on Tuesday:—

PRELIMINARY ROUNDS

K. E. Ghaswalla beat V. V. Prabhu, 21—14, 22—20, 21—18.

B. S. Batliwala beat H. Talyarkhan, 21—9, 21—15, 21—13.

K. A. C. Peermahomed beat V. G. Kamat, 21—16, 21—13, 21—17.

K. N. Dady beat A. Dyer, 16—21, 21—16, 21—19, 21—16.

P. S. Varde beat K. N. Bhagwati 21—17, 21—19, 21—17.

Z. J. Mugaseth beat M. P. Sethna, 17—21, 21—10, 20—22, 21—15, 21—16.

H. R. Kanga beat R. A. Keshaviah 21—14, 21—13, 19—21, 21—14.

F. R. Nariman beat D. N. Wagh, 21—14, 21—18, 6—21, 21—18.

K. S. Cooper beat K. N. Moudgill, 21—17, 21—19, 21—13.

U. M. Chandarana beat D. A. Ferreira, 21—11, 21—11, 21—14.

B. G. Kulkarni beat M. A. Desai 21—17, 17—21, 21—18, 9—21, 21—12.

R. S. Cooper beat J. E. Gandhi, 21—14, 21—9, 18—21, 21—15.

M. D. Batlivala beat H. K. Shivdasani 21—16, 21—12, 21—17.

R. B. Desai W./O. A. S. Athavankar.

LADIES SINGLES

Miss A. de Souza beat Miss P. D. Vakharia, 21—7, 21—12, 21—7.

Miss P. de Lima beat Miss K. F. Madon, 21—7, 21—16, 21—13.

Mrs. L. Moorhouse beat Miss F. Dyer 21—11, 21—10, 21—11.

Miss P. F. Madon W./O. Miss R. K. Nariman.

LADIES DOUBLES

Miss P. F. Madon and Miss P. de Lima beat D. C. Mistry and Miss K. F. Madon 21—14, 21—14, 23—21.

MEN'S DOUBLES

A. Dyer and B. S. Batliwala beat A. V. Saraiya and V. Kamat, 16—21, 21—19, 21—18.

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY)

At 10 a.m.:—

Inter-Provincial Matches

Punjab v. Hyderabad

Bengal v. South India (Madras)

Bombay v. Delhi

At 4 p.m.:—

All-India Matches:

M. Ayub v. M. Chaterjee

K. E. Ghaswala v. K. E. Matthew

P. S. Varde v. S. Panchapakesan

A. Gupta v. B. V. Seshadri

D. H. Kapadia v. M. K. Hansles

K. N. Dady v. P. V. S. Ayyar

D. V. Reddy v. A. D. Roy.

At 4-25 p.m.:—

Z. Mugaseth v. D. R. Bhasin

W. Ahmad v. A. De

V. S. Patkar v. C. S. Natarajan

A. D. Awan v. R. B. Desai

M. Vajravelu v. A. Shome

H. M. Barafwala v. K. Banerjee

At 4-50 p.m.:—

H. R. Kanga v. A. Guha

L. K. Murthy v. K. K. Ganguli

F. R. Nariman v. R. V. Rao

Followed by the 2nd round of the above matches.

At 6 p.m.:—

H. R. Kanga and Miss R. H. Kapadia v. A. Gupta and Miss S. Luddy

K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. F. Madon v. H. S. Khorana and Miss K. F. Madon.

B. S. Batliwala and Miss R. Shroff v. G. S. Kondoi and Miss R. Bhisa.

H. M. Barafwala and Mrs. L. Moorhouse v Mrs B Krishnaswamy and partner.

A. Guha and Miss D. C. Mistry v. D. H. Kapadia and Miss A. DeSouza.

V. S. Patkar and Miss P. deLima v. M. Ayub and Miss K. Dharuvala.

A. Ghosh and Miss H. Benjamin v. M. D. Batliwala and partner.

Mrs. Sharma and partner v. I. M. Lalji and Miss P. F. Vakharia.

At 6-30 p.m.:—

A. Ghosh v. S. J. Mugaseth.

T. Ghose v. I. M. Laljee

T. M. Kumaraswamy v. B. Ghose

H. S. Khorana v. C. N. Krishnaprasad

A. Qadir v. Y. V. S. Naidu

U. N. Chandelana v. Kailash

M. Thirunavakarasu v. A. Mukherji

At 6-55 p.m.:—

B. G. Kulkarni v. Izzat Awan

G. Katosh v. A. Sircar

T. S. Raghavachari v. R. S. Cooper

V. Sivaraman v. K. A. C. Peermahomed

M. L. Seal v. A. Hyder

Gur Parshad v. B. S. Batliwala

K. C. Sircar v. A. Muthuswami

S. Banerji v. M. D. Batliwala

B. Mukherji v. K. H. Kapadia.

Followed by the 2nd round of the above matches.

Dry Weather

POONA, Dec. 26.

The weather has been mainly dry over the country.

Forecast until the evening of 27th:—Isolated light showers may occur in south-east Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-12-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.013 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.8 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.3 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 2 degrees (0.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 1 degrees (0.1 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

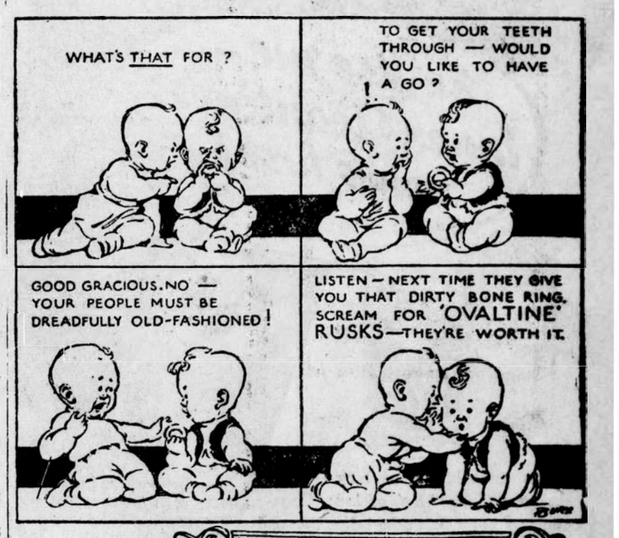
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky only eq 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-12-1939

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.0 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.25 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.05 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.


WHAT'S THAT FOR ?
TO GET YOUR TEETH THROUGH — WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A GO ?
GOOD GRACIOUS. NO — YOUR PEOPLE MUST BE DREADFULLY OLD-FASHIONED!
LISTEN — NEXT TIME THEY GIVE YOU THAT DIRTY BONE RING, SCREAM FOR 'OVALTINE' RUSKS—THEY'RE WORTH IT.

EVERY baby should have "Ovaltine" Rusks at teething-time. These crisp, delicious rusks provide the biting exercise which ensures easy teething. Made from the purest unbleached wheaten flour, to which a proportion of "Ovaltine" is added, "Ovaltine" Rusks are very nutritious and digestible. They contain the necessary vitamins and other valuable body-building properties.

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Sethna Building, 55, Queens Road, Bombay. Also at Calcutta, Madras and Karachi

RE/2/90

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 1, 1996
Muslim: Zikaad 15, 1358
Parsi: Tir 23 1309
Hightide: 0-35 12-17
Lowtide: 6-33 18-20
Sunrise: 7h 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 10m.

PARTY TO CONGRESS LEADERS

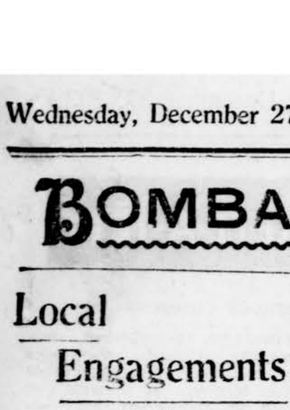
Mr. K. M. Gandhi will give a luncheon to meet Sardar Patel, Mr. B. G. Kher and Members of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party to-day (Wednesday) at 12 noon at the Congress House.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A public meeting for questions and answers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m. All questions are welcome and all are cordially invited.

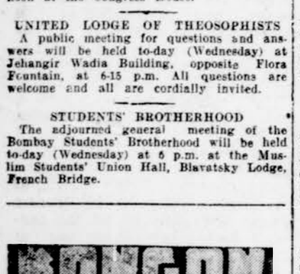
STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The adjourned general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.



ROXY

METRO
Daily at 3, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


ITS ALL ABOUT MEN!
Star-crowded hit play that puts women under the microscope—and tells! and tells! and tells!
SHEARER
CRAWFORD
ROSALIND RUSSELL
the Women
with
Mary BOLAND · Paulette GODDARD · Phyllis POVAH
Joan FONTAINE · Virginia WEIDLER · Lucile WATSON
From the Play by CLARE BOOTHE

NEXT ATTRACTION!
MICKEY ROONEY
JUDY GARLAND
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's musical show of shows
"BABES IN ARMS"

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Britain's No. 1 Comedian
GEORGE FORMBY
in new FUN and SONGS in
"COME ON GEORGE"
EXTRA!
MUNICH BOMB DRAMA
(Specially rushed by Air)
AND OTHER WAR NEWS!
'The BRITISH NAVY'
—a 2-part topical

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—Auzurie. To-day at 9-30 p.m. only.
REGAL—"Come on George" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Women" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Espionage Agent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"A Chump At Oxford" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Beau Geste" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Daughters of India". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhagva Zenda" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aulad" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Phantom of the West" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sukhacha Shodha" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

CHANDA RAMJI HINDU GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

The Sports Prize Distribution function of the school, was held on Saturday in the School Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Ghelabhai Jhavert. After the reading of the report of the competitions, the President distributed prizes to the winners.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Association was held on Sunday, when a condolence resolution was passed touching the demise of Seth Anandramji, ex-president of the Association. It was also resolved that the offices of the Association be kept closed to-day (Wednesday).

MASJED COMMITTEE

A public meeting of the Shia Asna Ashari Iranians will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shushtary Imamwada to discuss the position created by the resignation of one of the Trustees of the Iranian Mosqur, Babula Tank.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants' Association will take place to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. inside Crawford Market to protest the increased rates of freight by the G. I. P. Railway.

BOMBAY PRESS EMPLOYEES' UNION

The Office Secretary, B P. E. Union writes:—
"A great majority of employees of the British India Press have joined the Union. Some representatives of the employees of the British India Press will meet the leaders of the Union to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. at the office of the Union in order to discuss and place their grievances before the leaders of the Union

SOUTH INDIANS' RECEPTION TO T. PRAKASAM

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, a public reception in honour of Sri T. Prakasam, Madras Leader, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. at the Nappoo Gardens, Matunga, G. I. P.

DINNER AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji gave a dinner on Tuesday night, at the Congress House, to meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Leader of the Bombay Legislative Congress Party and the members.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. N V. Gadgil, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Munshi, Mr Morarji Desai, Mr A. B. Latthe, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, Mr. L. M. Patil, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Dr. S. K. Vaidya, Dr. N. S. Hardikar and Mr. S K. Patil.

Governor Leaves For Mahableshwar

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended by Mr. J. B. Irwin, Secretary to the Governor and Captain G. D. Chetwode and Captain H. St. P. J. Bennett, Aides-de-Camp left Bombay for Mahableshwar on Tuesday.

CHIKITSAKA SAMUHA.

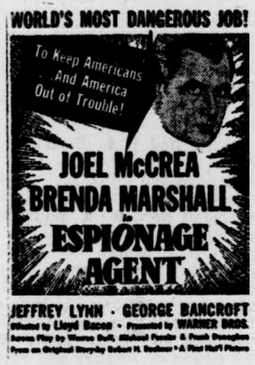
The Annual General Meeting of the Chikitsaka Samuha will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, January 7th, 1940 at the premises of the Samuha, Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi, Bombay.

Trivandrum: The question of improvement of the boat services plying in Travancore and adjacent backwaters and canals was discussed when a deputation of boat-owners waited on the Dewan. The formation of a private company in which Government would also be interested for taking over the ownership and control of boat services was considered.

The annual gathering of the representatives of the Marwar Provincial Sanatan Dharma will be held in the month of Magshar Vad 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th i.e. Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st December 1939 at Jodhpur.

Allianz Und Stuttgarter's Management

The management of the Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Assurance Bank Ltd., an enemy firm, has been entrusted by virtue of recent notification, to Messrs. A. F. Fergusson, on conditions that no new business is to be effected and that the management shall be subject to the direction and control of the Central Government.



EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

AUZURIE'S CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Last Three Days At The Capitol

From to-day (Wednesday) Auzurie and her troupe will present a change of programme at the Capitol, which will continue till the close of their season on Friday.

Among the new attractions which are promised is Auzurie's beautiful solo, "Rajput Rhapsody", depicting the jubilant emotion in the heart of a Rajput maiden, evoked by her consciousness of the presence of Lord Krishna within herself. The "Moghul Serenade" is a romantic piece by Auzurie and others, in which a princess steals into the midnight to meet her lover and, after a momentary fit of jealousy due to the young man's flirtation with another girl, is ultimately reconciled with him. In another number, Auzurie Amarjyoti and Shankarnath portray the fatal infatuation of the moth for the flame, culminating in its inevitable destruction.

Baby Kamala who made such a hit in the previous programme, will appear in two new numbers, "Panihari" and "The Snake Charmer".

Among other solos will be "Shikari" by Shankarnath and "Agni Nrittya" by Krishna Kumar. The programme will also include some old favourites like "Ajanta Phantasy", "Kach Devyani", "Har Gourie", "Indra Sabha" and the original "Vasant Swapna Nrittya' portraying the experiences of a beggar-maid who, in a dream, enjoys a brief spell of romance with her Prince Charming. This last is danced by a group of girls led by Auzurie, to the strains of soft, dreamy music, with beautiful moonlight scene as a background.

It might be mentioned that the show has now considerably improved the diffidence of the new artistes in facing the audience on the opening day having given place to increased confidence after a couple of days' experience of stage-work

Yadava Conference In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The All-India Yadava Conference commenced its 13th session this afternoon at Shraddhanand Park under the presidency of Mr. Nawadwip Ghosh.

Mr. S. Chattanathan, Deputy President of the Srimulum Assembly, Travancore, opened the Conference which was attended by about 7,000 delegates from all over India.

After Mr. Amulya Ghosh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates appealing to sink their differences and rally round the banner of the Hindu Mahasabha, the President in the course of his address stressed the necessity of unity among the various sects of Yadavas to strengthen the Hindu Mahasabha movement.

He added that the claims of their community should be communicated to the Viceroy to be consulted along with all other minority claims in determining the constitution of India.—United Press.

Calcutta Merchants' Grievances

CALCUTTA. (By Mail)

Mr. M. Slade, member of the Central Board of Revenue, met representatives of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and discussed various matters regarding, among other things the irregularity in the market value list of piecegoods, insufficient and ununiform discounts said to be allowed by the Calcutta Customs while assessing piecegoods for the fixation of duty, and the omission of the names of parts of destination in the daily export lists issued by the Calcutta Customs.

Mr. Slade further stated that owing to the war, the Government did not think it advisable to publish the lists with ports of destination.

Several other matters were discussed, including the change in the issue of the export licence from the monthly to the quarterly basis.

The Collector of Customs, who was also present at the meeting, informed the representatives in this connexion that the Government of India had agreed to grant facilities to 'bona-fide' exporters.

DAMOH YOUTHS' CONFERENCE EXPRESSES FAITH IN MAHATMA'S LEADERSHIP

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE. (By Mail)

Resolutions urging the Congress High Command to launch a country-wide movement for achieving the National Independence, congratulating the Congress Working Committee for taking strong attitude towards the War Policy of Britain and assuring Mahatmaji of their implicit faith in his leadership and supporting the demand for the 'Constituent Assembly', were adopted by the first National Youths' Conference held at Damoh under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Joshi.

Mr. Joshi in his address appealed to the youth to champion the cause of the peasants and workers and to organise them effectively, so that they may become a potent factor in the coming struggle.

Mr. Joshi was presented with an address of welcome by the Bidi Workers' Union at Damoh, replying which he advised the workers to organise themselves under the Union's banner and make efforts for the achievement of their demands.

Juhu Wedding

"Saraswat Club" was 'en fete' on Monday night due to the wedding ceremony of Mr. V. S. Tirkannad of the General Motors, son of Mr. T. Sadasiva Rao, Village Magistrate of Hosdrug, S. Kanara and Miss Vatsala Bai, daughter of Mr. Vittalkar of Lloyds' Bank.

Mr. V. S. Alkonde, Chairman of the Telugu Munarwar Conference.

64TH THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Dec. 26.

Over 600 delegates from all parts of the world gathered at the headquarters of the Hall of the Theosophical Society, Adyar this morning, when the 64th International Convention was inaugurated by Dr. G. S. Arundale. Greetings from several nations including Germany, Austria and Eire were received.

After the presidential address, certificates were awarded to sections of Theosophical Society in Poland and Finland. Greetings were also sent to veterans, including Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. C. Jinarajadasa in London.

Dr. Arundale presented Suboa Rao Medal to Mrs. Josephine Ranson for her publication of the Adyar edition of the "Secret Doctrine."

The next Convention is announced to be held in Benares.

No Justification For Demand For Royal Commission

"There Can Be No Raj Other Than Hindu Raj," Says Dr. Munje

NAGPUR (By Mail).

A meeting of the citizens of Nagpur under the auspices of the Nagpur Hindu Sabha was held at the Town Hall on Friday last to celebrate the "Hindu Deliverance Day." Dr. B. S. Moonje presided.

In the course of his speech Dr. Moonje said:—

Mr. Jinnah has used the phrase Hindu Raj with disapprobation; but it seems he is labouring under the misapprehension that such a Raj will be a threat to the existence of Islam and the Islamic culture in India. However, I am sure that on mature introspection, he will find that there can be no Raj other than the Hindu Raj in India. What are the kinds of Raj in other Nations of the World? Is there any other Raj than Afgan Raj in Afganisthan, the land of Afgans?

Is there any other Raj than Arab Raj in Arabisthan, the land of Arabs; or Turk Raj in Turkisthan, the land of Turks; or English Raj in England, the land of the English; or the Irish Raj in Ireland, the land of the Irish? Then similarly where is the harm if there is Hindu Raj in Hindusthan, the land of the Hindus?

HOMOGENEITY OF RACE

There is perfect homogeneity of race in India, though it cannot be so said in respect of religions. If a Hindu is converted to Christianity by say, an English, or a German, or a French Padri, he cannot be an Englishman like Wellington, or a German like Hindenburg, or a Frenchman like Napoleon. He remains a Hindu of Hindustan all the same though he may have to worship in a Church instead of in a Temple as his forefathers did.

Similarly a Hindu remains purely a Hindu, whether he be converted to Islam by a Moghul, or an Afgan, or an Arab Mullah. Thus there is complete homogeneity of race in India.

British Statesmen, well-known for their diplomacy, are playing a game for at least postponing, if not preventing for ever, the grant of Democratic Independence to India; and Mr. Jinnah is, perhaps, unwittingly, playing into their hands.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Why does Mr. Jinnah demand a Royal Commission? Does he mean that the Governors were in league with the Congress Ministries in oppressing and committing atrocities on the Muslims? And if the Governors were really in such complicity, does he expect that the Royal Commission will condemn the Governors?

DEMAND OF HINDUS

There is no justification whatso-ever for the appointment of a Royal Commission. But if it is appointed, we have no reason to fear; nor should the Congress be afraid. But what is more—the Hindu Mahasabha will insist that the terms of reference of the Commission should include also investigation into oppression and atrocities committed on the Hindus during the regime of the Muslim Ministries of the Muslim Majority Provinces of Sindh, the N. W. Frontier Province, the Punjab and Bengal, besides, into the grievances of various kinds of injustice done to the Hindus, including the untouchables particularly, by the several Congress acts of commission and omission with the object of placating the Muslims at the expense of the Hindus. If by the grace of British bureaucracy, the Royal Commission becomes an inevitable evil for delaying the advent of Democratic Freedom in India, the Hindu Mahasabha, as they say that good comes out of evil, will have the satisfaction of having a most welcome occasion of proving to the hilt before the Commission that on all occasions of riots and revolts, such as witnessed only a month ago in the Districts of Sukkur and Shikarpur in the Province of Sindh, the Muslims were invariably the aggressors. The Commission will thus have an occasion to see that if anybody needs protection, it is the Hindus against the Muslims whether they form a Minority or a Majority community in any Province. But we do not need the Commission. We have enough self-confidence in ourselves.

PICNIC AT VAJRESHWARI

South Indian Association Arranges Enjoyable Pleasure Trip

A correspondent writes:—

The South Indian Association, Bombay, organised an all-day pleasure trip to the hot springs at Vajreshwari on Sunday last. The party consisted roughly of 200 men, women and children,—both members and non-members of the Association. A few others, not exactly of the party, joined it later at the village of Ambadi where the holiday was actually spent. It was a thoroughly enjoyable week-end from beginning to end.

The party was preceded by an advance guard of about half a dozen cyclists, who starting earlier on the previous night, cycled all the way covering the 60 odd miles direct to the hot springs to make arrangements ahead.

The party broke up at about 7-30 p.m. when it returned Matunga. It was a really pleasant week-end and everything was made to make it a thoroughly enjoyable occasion.

HINDU UNIVERSITY COURT

Mahasabha Chief's And Congress Leaders' Names Turned Down

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26

A sensation has been caused in educational circles by the failure of the Court of the Benares Hindu University to elect to the Court some prominent Congress and Hindu Sabha leaders, whose names were proposed at the meeting of the Court held during the week-end. It is learnt the names of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President, Hindu Mahasabha, was proposed by Mr. V. A. Sundaram for election to the Court to represent Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning. A number of other names were also proposed and Mr. Savarkar suffered defeat.

Not daunted by this rebuff some members proposed names of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Shrikrishna Sinha, ex-Premier of Behar, Mr. Sampurnanand, ex-Minister, U. P. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, ex-Minster, U. P. in connection with the election of three members to the Court for the full term of five years under Statute (1) Clause III.

Mr. Sundaram proposing the names of Pt. Nehru and Mrs. Pandit said those who passionately loved their motherland should vote for them.

Dr. R. U. Singh of Lucknow University rose to a point of order and asked whether a speech could be made in proposing the names. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, ruled that no speech could be made in that connection.

None of these leaders could be elected, except Mr. Sampurnanand, who happens to be a resident of Benares.

Pt. Malaviya was unanimously elected to the Council of the University.

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SARDAR TO SPEAK AT DANA BUNDER

To-day's Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Dana Bunder, near Musjid Bridge, Mandvi, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Sjts. K. M. Munshi, Morarji Desai and Vamanrao Mukadam will speak on "Our Preparations".

Loud speakers will be installed and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies. Volunteers are required to be present at the meeting place at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in uniform.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AT PALAN SOJPAL CHAWL

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Palan Sojpal Chawl, Dadar, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Sjts. B. G. Kher, A. B. Latthe, L. M. Patil and other will speak on "The Task Before Us"

Loud speakers arrangements will be made and a separate enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY PRESS EMPLOYEES' UNION

To-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. a meeting of the representatives of the employees of the British India Press and the leaders of the Union will be held at the Office of the Union to consider the grievances of the British India Press Workers and to chalk out the future line of action.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1939.

MR. JINNAH'S DUTY

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has lost no time in rebutting the various objections raised by Sir Maurice Gwyer against the Constituent Assembly. He groups them under two heads—one, the unfitness of large crowds to draft a constitution and, second, the opposition of the minorities to the idea. The first objection is more apparent than real as, as we observed yesterday, in the ultimate analysis the actual drafting of the constitution will be done by a body of representative delegates. In this connection, however, it will be better to insist that the Constituent Assembly will be elected on the basis of adult suffrage, so as not to leave any loophole for disgruntled elements for evading the issue afterwards. It is the right and privilege of every adult citizen to contribute to the evolution of his country's constitution and there should be no compromise on this issue. The present provincial legislatures represent mainly the classes while the Constituent Assembly is meant to serve as the trumpet voice of the masses.

An Objection Answered

The second objection regarding the opposition of the minorities is far more serious. But here also the Congress has explicitly laid down that "the proposal contemplates the fullest representation of the minorities *with separate electorates where necessary*. It has already been made clear on behalf of the Congress that "minority rights will be protected to the satisfaction of the minorities concerned, *differences, if any, being referred to an impartial tribunal.*" No fair-minded person can deny that this formula safeguards all the legitimate rights of minorities. As Mr. Rajagopalachari observes, "If Britain orders the framing of a constitution through a Constituent Assembly or (even) through a Convention of all States and Provincial Governments, it would be a hardihood for the Muslim League (or for the matter of that, any other body) to refuse to co-operate in the deliberations of such a body." Which brings us to the most significant fact that the minority problem is always played as the trump-card to sabotage the Constituent Assembly idea by Britain as Mr. K. M. Munshi makes clear in the statement he has issued on the subject. The trick was played in the Partition of Ireland after the last war and both the Irish Free State and Britain have to suffer its evil consequences even now. The Constituent Assembly based on adult suffrage is not a mechanical makeshift, as Sir Maurice Gwyer indirectly hints, and exactly because its purpose is to lay the foundation of communal harmony and trust that the Congress has demanded it, at the same time keeping an open mind regarding other avenues which may lead to the same goal.

A Frank Invitation

The Congress will attempt to popularize the idea of the Constituent Assembly and we trust, in doing so, it will define, in greater detail, its conception of it, when it is to be summoned, who will summon it, what its composition and functions will be and how the rights of the minorities will be fully safeguarded. The misapprehensions about the Constituent Assembly that exist among the minorities are unwarranted and we have no doubt if the authorities of the Congress explain its details fully, these misapprehensions will soon be removed. But the Congress is not wedded to the idea of the Constituent Assembly and if the minorities suggest an alternative that will more effectively and satisfactorily solve the problem of adjusting the communal differences and framing a constitution suited to the genius of the people of this country, the Congress will willingly accept it. The responsible leaders of the minorities should, therefore, not content themselves with adopting the negative and destructive attitude of opposing the idea of a Constituent Assembly merely because the Congress has suggested it, but they should examine it on its merits and, if they find it to be unsatisfactory, offer a constructive alternative. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan's proposal of a small informal conference, provided its personnel is not selected by the British Government, offers an alternative. The Muslim League must put it forward and express its willingness to take part in such a conference. For the present, as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel rightly points out, it is difficult to understand the position of the League. The Sardar proceeds to add: "The Congress has made friendly approaches repeatedly, but every time it has met with a rebuff. The Congress overruled its revered leader, Pundit Malaviyaji, and did not reject the Communal Award. The League goes on rejecting whatever is offered, without formulating its own demands. The Anglo-Indian papers, which for the moment appear to represent the League's point of view, urge the formation of the Coalition Ministries. The League has not made it clear whether it wants them and on what terms. Congressmen are anxious to make friends, but with whom? That is the question. There cannot be friendship unless there is a willing mind on both sides. Here is an open, frank and definite invitation to the League and its President Mr. Jinnah, to open negotiations with the Congress on the basis of their demands and we trust the League and Mr. Jinnah will respond to the invitation in the spirit in which it is made and will not jeopardise the interests of the Muslim community as well as of the country by insisting on the condition precedent that the Congress should accept the League as the sole representative of the Muslims in India. This a condition precedent which the Congress can only accept at the peril of its own destruction and which has no connection whatever with the true and legitimate safeguards that the League may demand, and the Congress will accept, for the protection of Muslim interests. As the Sardar rightly says: "To concede the claim of Mr. Jinnah, which Sir Sikandar has repeated to-day, is for the Congress to commit suicide in the hope of being reborn a Hindu organisation. . . . Even if we are a handful, we will not allow the Congress to commit political Harakiri, as Mr. Jinnah wants it to do." If Mr. Jinnah is genuinely anxious to bring about a Congress-League settlement, we trust he will firmly grasp the hand of friendship that has been extended to him and the League and, instead of adhering to his impossible and wholly unnecessary condition precedent, proceed with the work of negotiation on the basis of safeguards that the League considers essential for protecting Muslim interests and, if he does so, we have not the slightest doubt a settlement will be brought about within twenty-four hours. If he fails to do so, he will be doing a disservice to the Muslims as well as to the country. The Congress authorities also, we trust, will announce their's readiness to meet the representatives of the League in an informal conference to discuss and settle the safeguards for the Muslims.

A Blitzkrieg Demand

It is easy enough to hurl criticisms from the vantage point of irresponsibility. And Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose is human enough always to be at the disposal of the urge. Nor is it difficult for him to hail himself as a true prophet, especially when he commands the faculty of ignoring inconvenient events. His recent article giving his own version of things is, therefore, interesting only as a justification of Subhas Babu. One or two points, however are worthy of passing notice if only because they are amusing. For instance, he gives his readers the benefit of his "serious study of History and Politics" on the subject of the dynamic origin and technique of any Constituent Assembly." So that Subhas Babu has now honoured orthodox communism by accepting its approach to public problems. This is quite gratifying. But we wonder if, in this matter, too, he could have "correctly predicted what was coming" a year ago.

Subhas Babu's article which, by the way is entitled "The Correct Line"—is a ringing call to immediate arms, a demand not for a declaration of war but for actual waging of it, a sort of "blitzkrieg." But would it be profitable to urge upon our military genius that the very basis of an army is discipline and that a "Correct Line" must start from it? That rather vital problem apparently does not worry Subhas Babu. And not unnaturally. One thing more. Among the discoveries by Subhas Babu of the Congress High Command's sins of omission and commission is an imaginary invention to the following effect:

"Since September last, they have had a brain-wave and we are now told that if the Congress starts a 'Satyagraha' campaign, Hindu-Muslim riots will inevitably follow. We are awaiting the invention of fresh arguments for desisting from a dynamic policy."

Dare we ask if Deshgaurab Subhas Chandra Bose lives in India or a Wonderland of his own "invention"?

Ex-Civilian's Plain-Speaking

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the course of the discussion that followed the reading of a paper by Sir Alfred Watson, former editor of the "Statesman," of Calcutta, on "India's Constitution and the War" at Caxton Hall, under the auspices of the East India Association, last Friday, Sir Hari Sing Gour, whose loyalty to the British Raj is beyond reproach, was the first to be called upon to speak. But contrary to all expectations, the Nagpur knight struck a violently discordant note to the utter amazement of the audience composed of retired officers from India—military and civil—and other supporters of the British Government who generally congregate under the banner of the Association.

Sir Hari Sing Gour was delightfully frank in his criticism of Sir Alfred Watson's address. He said that Sir Alfred's view was very largely shared by many a European gentleman in India and elsewhere, but it was not the view which was shared by the bulk of the people of India. He felt that the people of India generally, irrespective of parties, irrespective as to whether they were Hindus, Muslims or belonging to any other community, were decidedly in favour of the grant of self-government or Dominion Status for India. A very recent resolution passed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly, reminded Sir Hari Sing, was a testimony to the fact that that province, largely Muslim, was equally strong and determined with other provinces of India in demanding Dominion Status. That was not a war cry. It was a demand made on the eve of the World War of 1914 and in Mr Edwin Samuel Montagu's declaration, the Government of the day stood pledged to the progressive realisation of responsible government.

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Proceeding, Sir Hari Sing Gour asked "has there been progressive realisation during the last twenty-two years?" As should be expected from the retired officers and Civil Servants there were cries of 'yes, yes.' So retorted Sir Hari Sing Gour: "I hear cries of 'yes' and more 'yes,' but if you were in India, your cries would be drowned by the voice of the people, including even the Constitutionalists and the Liberals, by cries of a different character. It has not been, therefore, according to the views of the bulk of the Indian people that progressive realisation of responsible government for which the Lloyd George Government of 1917 stood."

Sir Hari Sing felt that the growing discontent amongst moderate thinkers, moderate politicians, like himself, had led to the establishment of the Indian National Congress, from which he had to secede because he believed in the maintenance of connection by India with Brita But he also felt for some time that the people of India, and particularly the British statesmen, had now to realise that in order to bring peace and contentment in that great land of Aryavarta some step must be taken to translate the long-standing promise by giving to India a measure of real self-government at the Centre. Sir Alfred and great many others were now asking, as the present Viceroy of India had asked when he presided over the deliberations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, one of the delegates: "Are you, gentlemen, united on a demand which you think the Government of Great Britain should consider?" Sir Hari Sing was one of the few who said, "My Lord, you will have it within a week." And within a week a memorandum was prepared, and was duly signed by every member on the Indian side, including Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan, a representative of the Government of India in this country, and His Highness the Aga Khan. This was a unanimous recommendation of the Indian delegation but this was not given effect to. Sir Hari Singh, therefore, enquired if that memorandum could now be unearthed from the pigeon holes of the Great Government of Great Britain and translated into practical action "to quieten the demands of the Congress."

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Mr. Yusuf Ali, the retired Civil Servant, who was the only one among those present wearing an A.R.P. badge—a token of national service in Britain—was prominently seated in the front row. He deprecated any bargaining by India with Britain for the support she might give and which Britain is asking in the present war. Mr. Yusuf Ali appealed to all the parties in India to unite and to come to the help of the Empire to beat the common enemy.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, another retired Civil Servant, who is now the life and soul of the Indian Conciliation Group in Britain, followed Mr. Yusuf Ali. At the outset he expressed his fears of being turned out of the hall for some startling and unpleasant things he was to tell the audience. He said that Sir Alfred Watson did not seem to have realised the importance of the time factor. Sir Alfred was confident that India would eventually attain full nationhood but to Mr. Pratt it mattered a great deal whether that was to happen in this generation or a generation still unborn. If it is to happen in this generation, that is in the life time of the present political leaders of India, then what reason could there be for delay? Mr. Pratt was inclined to ask Sir Alfred if he would say to the Indian leaders: "You are not wise and your minds are not matured enough now but you will be in five or seven or ten years' time". "Or would he say to these leaders," inquired Mr. Pratt, "many of whom have come out of prisons to take office as Ministers, 'this cannot come in your life time but when you are dead and gone, your children would have the satisfaction of hearing Englishmen expressing their confident expectation that India is on the way to the attainment of full nationhood." "How different the present situation would have been, observed Mr. Pratt, if the British Government had declared their intention and determination to inaugurate Dominion Status for India as soon as possible after the war and had invited the leaders of all parties to come into conference with them, not for the purpose of interminable discussions about difficulties but for the purpose of finding out how best the difficulties could be surmounted.

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Action of this kind, if accompanied by immediate and substantial changes in policy, Mr. Pratt continued, might have been more effective than many conferences for the settlement of communal differences of Hindus and Muslims. Here again the time factor was important and Mr. Pratt asked: "Is it not absurd to suppose that

(Continued on page 11 Col. 3)

Law And Women's Work

Important Geneva Publication

(BY ZARINA E. G. CURRIMBHOY).

The latest publication of the International Labour Office called "Law and Women's Work" should be for every intelligent woman, bent upon the welfare of her kind, a valuable book of ready reference for examining the progress in different countries of the state of law in its relation to women workers. The exhaustive information is prefaced in each case by general material, which makes smooth and informative reading, but, in many cases, the laws and regulations are not such as could be of direct application to India, where the social and economic conditions are so materially different.

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It is now increasingly recognised in Europe that the welfare of womankind could be advanced, without changing their activities and mode of life, by a careful study of the legal position which they occupy in the community. The disabilities of women arise from certain occupations having been definitely closed to them, or there being no facilities for them to enter these occupations. There is further the question of the employment of married women in public services and elsewhere. There is the issue of the necessary period of stoppage of work in connection with maternity and the provision of expenses of treatment, as well as the question of wages during the period, and the continuance of the employment. In relation to employment underground and hours of work, the world has seen much change, and statutory limitation now obtains in many countries including India. Such protection at present does not extend to women working in cottage industries and in agriculture or where manipulations are done by hand without the aid of machinery. The employment of women at night is prohibited in India by law inside factories, but a more discriminating provision is required with regard to such work as and where it is necessary outside factories. With regard to the employment of women in unhealthy, heavy and dangerous work, there are no separate provisions in India, but the Employer's Liability Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act make a general provision applicable alike to all labour. A special provision applicable to women workers is necessary.

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In India we have not even made a beginning of enquiring with regard to the employment of women involving moral dangers. There is no code of law referring to domestic service, and the occupations generally open to women, such as those of teachers, nurses, songstresses, actresses etc., have no special provision in law, but are governed by the general responsibility of the employer. Labour Exchanges do not exist in India, but they perform valuable services in other countries and to discuss with reference to women in India the right to employment is futile, as the notion is entirely unfamiliar to Indian legislature either in respect of men or in respect of women.

The principle of a minimum wage rate has been discussed, but has not been enforced. Recent investigations in Bombay by the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee will probably see the beginning of the application of this principle in one trade. The benefit of such a minimum will also be enjoyed by women, but the problem of ensuring adequate wages for women workers, either by regula-

(Continued on page 8 Col. 1.)

Frankly Speaking

Situation In Germany

Our London correspondent sends us an interesting report of a speech delivered in London by Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard who has recently returned from a visit to Germany. Mr. Villard is a distinguished American journalist and an authority on Germany. His views and impressions, therefore, deserve attention. According to him Germany's collapse in the war through economic breakdown is not easy. But there is an amazing strength of feeling in the country against Nazis and the population is generally opposed both to Government and the war. He believes that the war can be shortened by England assuring the German people of the "bona-fides" of the Allies as regards their war aims. Unfortunatey, the British and the French seem to entertain a preference for continuing to fight rather than achieve a quick success by dispelling all vagueness as to their intentions. Incidentally, Mr. Villard made a most revealing statement as regards control over foreign journalists. In Germany they are free to send out almost any report they like. And it is exactly the contrary which is true in Britain.

Ajmal Khan Day

We wholeheartedly endorse the appeal issued by Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, for the observance of the death anniversary of Hakim Ajmal Khan. Among the great and noble sons of India Hakim Saheb's name will ever be remembered as one who combined in him the man of culture and the man of action. As. Dr. Kitchlew points out: "He was an embodiment of self-sacrifice and patriotism. He was one of those men who are always above communal and sectional bickerings. He devoted his life to the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity." To-day when we are all striving for unity, the observance of this day would inspire us and revive our faith in the principles for which Hakim Ajmal Khan fought. We hope the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be the first to take up this idea.

The Right Remedy

According to our Hubli correspondent a section of the Kanarese press has recently been publishing attacks against Messrs Gangadharrao Deshpande, R R Diwakar, Hanmantrao Kaujalgi, Hukerikar and D. N. S. Hardikar and some other Congress leaders in connection with of Mr. Davar's enquiry regarding the Ranadung tragedy and that this has led to differences among Congress workers. This is a most deplorable development. Fortunately, the leaders concerned have adopted the right remedy to meet the situation. They have announced their intention not to seek election in any elective committees in the Congress while continuing to remain primary members of the Congress and serving it from outside the committees. The strength of the Congress organisation in Karnatak is due in no small measure to the devoted services of these leaders, but, as they say, their services will not be denied to the Congress and they will be helping the struggle of Indian Independence better by remaining outside the committees. We trust this self-denying ordinance on their part will have wholesome reactions on Congressmen in Karnatak and that the latter will close up their ranks.

Mrs. Naidu's Advice To Students

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been giving characteristically inspiring advice to the students. Lecturing at Baroda she exhorted them to observe discipline, take intelligent interest in politics and contribute their share towards establishing communal harmony in India. Here she has summed up the three most important duties of Indian students and they can have no more inspiring example than the life of Mrs. Naidu herself who, since the days that she was a student, has been taking an active part in politics and few persons have done more than she has done to bring about greater understanding between the two great communities of India.

"Bombay"

"You'll find it in Bombay," is the caption over the cover of a book published by D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., which satisfies a much-felt need for a guide book of the city. The book is written by Dr. R. J. Mehta, and contains a number of chapters of importance to the tourist. The author has taken pains over the book and it should sell very well at station platforms and at the Mole. Even the citizen of Bombay will read it with interest, inasmuch as it brings out the latent beauty of the place, its origin and its background.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

After 1920, the speaker continued, the Congress came more and more under the influence of Hindu ideology, as a result of which Mr. Jinnah left that organisation and since then, he had striven to unite the Muslims on a common platform in order to safeguard their legitimate rights.

—Mr. Ismail Chundrigar a distinguished leader of the Muslim League and Champion of Islam in India.

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Addressing a Patna Muslim gathering, Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, the U. P. Muslim League leader and a member of the Qaid-e-Azam's Executive, is reported to have declared that Indian conditions were suitable to a Constituent Assembly.

The mistake in the report—a missing negative—is, of course, obvious.

Any way we are relieved to think so. For otherwise the estimable Chaudhri Sahib would, at the next meeting of the Muslim League Executive, be on the carpet. And a very rough one at that, not one of the "Persian carpets" which Mr. Jinnah collects as a hobby even when he is er—ahem—"hard up."

By the way, we wish Mr. Jinnah many happy returns of the Day—we mean his birthday.

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"We still hope and hope against hope that the Working Committee will soon make a move but if they do not, then we must act."—Deshgaurab Subash C. Bose.

Particularly if they obstinately insist upon remaining unmoved as regards the Bengal P.C.C.

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"We have no doubt that behind the facade of a party-struggle within the Congress, there is in reality a class-struggle going on all the time", says the Deshgaurab.

So he has made progress after his "Indian Struggle" where he talks of the probability of India producing a synthesis between Fascism and Communism.

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"We are awaiting the invention of fresh arguments for desisting from a dynamic policy," Subhas Babu observes bitingly.

But could he not "correctly predict" it as he has modestly confessed in respect of so many other—er—sins of the Working Committee?

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British troops had a cheery but icy Christmas, says Reuter's Special Correspondent in France.

Thanks to the considerateness of the Russians the Finns were luckier.

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Russians Still In Retreat.
—Statesman.

West-ward?

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In his Christmas message the Pope deplores recent acts of aggression which "reveal how much juridical sense has been distorted by totalitarian considerations".

If His Holiness persists in such dangerous indiscretions Signor Mussolini will decline to recognise him.

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Germany has asked the Argentine Government to liberate the interned officers and men of the 'Graf Spee'.

The Argentine Government should ask Germany to send another 'Graf Spee' and take them away.

* * * *

Two mind-readers met after an interval of some months. One of them immediately exclaimed in a hearty voice:—

'You're all right! How am I?'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Few men are born leaders, but lots of them become drivers.

Truth lies at the bottom of the well—and anglers never go there to fish.

The man who makes proverbs the sole rule of his life never has to take antifat.

Next to making mistakes the easiest thing in the world is to criticize the mistakes of others.

Don't be hasty in jumping at a conclusion. You may not be able to collect on your accident policy.

When a girl casts her bread upon the waters she expects it to come back in the shape of a wedding cake.

Indian Christians Demand Independence First!

COMMUNAL UNITY AT FREEDOM'S DOORSTEP

Prof. Mukherjee Throws Floodlight On Britain's "Divide And Rule" Policy

POLITICAL INDIA HAS ALWAYS MAINTAINED THAT THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNAL AWARD AMPLY BEARS OUT THE VIEW THAT THE POLICY FOLLOWED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS PERHAPS MORE RESPONSIBLE THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE FACTOR FOR THE ACCENTUATION OF THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM IN ITS POLITICAL ASPECT, SAYS PROF. H. C. MUKHERJEE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS IN THE COURSE OF A STATEMENT TO THE COUNCIL OF THE CONFERENCE WHICH MET AT CALCUTTA ON TUESDAY.

IS THIS INDIANISATION?

Prof. Mukherjee criticised the British Government's policy of recruitment to the Indian Army by dividing the Nationals into Martial and non-Martial races and also the exclusion of Indians from the commissioned ranks.

SUPPORT TO WARDHA STAND

Prof. Mukherjee then examined the Hindu-Muslim problem and British Government's attitude, with special reference to the latest developments on the 'communal front' and echoes the sentiments from Wardha that India should enjoy the fullest measure of Independence before "the kind of unity expected from her by the British" could be achieved.

The following are extracts from Prof. Mukherjee's statement:—

"Divide And Rule"

Referring to the British Government's policy of dividing India's nationals into martial and non-martial races Mr. Mukherjee said:—

There might have been some justification for this policy so long as the aim of the British administration was "imperialism." We regard it as out-of-date at a time when the official spokesmen for Great Britain have proclaimed that its aim is the conferring of Dominion Status on India. In this connection we remember that only the other day, the Defence Department announced that they were about to enlist a large number of recruits for the army. The British administration does not seem to have realised how much India resents the existing policy excluding Indians from positions of responsibility in our own army.

IS THIS INDIANISATION?

It has disappointed us that whenever we have asked that the officer ranks should be Indianised, we have been told that India cannot provide a sufficiently large number of educated youngmen with military traditions and public school experience behind them. This was in substance the opinion of one of our former Commanders-in-Chief, Sir Philip Chetwode. The Commander-in-Chief has expressed the view that competition for admission into the Indian Military Academy is not very keen and that this institution is just able to get about 60 entrants each year. I am a civilian and yet I am aware that the War Ministry in England took immediate steps to encourage recruitment when, some time ago, there was shortage of candidates for recruitment to the British Army. Why cannot this be done in India and vigorous steps taken to attract our youngmen to this institution?

INDIA AND WAR.

Referring to the present political impasse, Mr. Mukherjee said: It is said that the present war is being waged for the purpose of creating a new world order and establishing the reign of peace and justice. That India is really desirous of abolishing for good the use of force as a means of settling international differences is evident from the unanimous support accorded to the British Government at the present juncture. At the same time, it is but natural for India to enquire whether she, in her turn, will be permitted the enjoyment of that freedom for ensuring which men and money are being poured out of her borders lavishly. In this matter also, there is unanimity for our All-India organisations such as the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the National Liberal Federation and similar other political and semi-political bodies have declared in no uncertain terms their demand for independence or its substance.

CONGRESS VIEWPOINT.

The Congress, as the mouthpiece of the largest number of voters of India, expressed its willingness that India should co-operate with Britain in opposing Hitlerism. It stated that it had no desire to be a source of embarrassment to Britain during her hour of travail. But with a view to increasing the effectiveness of India's co-operation, it entered its demand for a clear statement of war aims and their applicability to India and enquired whether India was expected to join the war in defence of democratic principles in the case of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia while their enjoyment was denied to her own children. This request was met by statements issued and speeches made in India and in England by the Viceroy and the members of the English Cabinet the full texts of which are now available and must be familiar to all of us.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

POLITICAL INDIA HAS ALWAYS MAINTAINED THAT THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNAL AWARD AMPLY BEARS OUT THE VIEW THAT THE POLICY FOLLOWED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS PERHAPS MORE RESPONSIBLE THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE FACTOR FOR THE ACCENTUATION OF THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM IN ITS POLITICAL ASPECT.

From 1906 onwards, if not from a still earlier time, the British administration has sought to utilise the Muslim minority community as a counterpoise against the majority Hindu community which growing too nationalistic in its outlook and too insistent in its demands for political reforms has nearly always proved a thorn in its side.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

The quotations from the private correspondence of Lytton, Curzon, Minto, Morley which appear in that authoritative study on this subject entitled "The Problem of Minorities or Communal Representation in India" by Dr. K. B Krishna published quite recently from London prove this beyond any doubt. Montagu and MacDonald may be said to have only extended the application of

(Continued on page 9 Col. 4.)

ANNUAL MEETING OF LIBERALS

Paranjpye, President-elect Arrives In Allahabad; Open Session To-day

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, president-elect of the National Liberal Rederation of India, arrived here this morning from Poona. Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and several other members including the Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru, Dr. Pyare Lal Srivastava, Miss Mohini Chintamani and the secretaries Mr. Surendra Nath Verma, Pandit Mool Chand Malaviya, Mr Vishnu Nath and a large and distinguished gathering was present at the station to receive Dr. Paranjpye. He was profusely garlanded and the Prayag Seva Samiti boy scouts presented a guard of honour.

After a group photograph the president-elect was taken to the house of Dr. Sachhidanand Sinha where he is staying as the guest of Mr. Surendra Nath Verma, one of the secretaries of the Reception Committee.

The other delegates who arrived with Dr. Paranjpye in the morning are Rao Saheb P. S. Aidya, Prof. R. H. Kelar and Mr. S. G. Vase.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation will be held this afternoon. The open session starts to-morrow.—A. P.

LIBERAL COUNCIL MEETING

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India met here this evening under the presidentship of Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru, the outgoing president.

Among those present were Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Sir Maharaj Singh, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. J. N. Basu and others.

The Council adopted the annual report and discussed the general political situation.—United Press.

Diplomatic Representatives At New Polish Capital

ANGERS, Dec. 26.

Diplomatic representatives of six countries have so far arrived at Angers, the seat of the new Polish Government, namely, Britain, France, the United States, Brazil, Czechoslovakia and Egypt. Representatives of Turkey, China, Uruguay, Portugal and Chile are expected to arrive shortly.

Certain Government such as Argentina and Sweden have intimated that their representatives are unable to come to Angers but remain accredited to the Government.—Reuter.

WALK ERECT WITH CHINS UP

Jawahar's Exhortation To Volunteers

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

"Indians in the cities, no less than in the villages must know how to walk erect with chins up and chest forward as men who deserve independence", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing volunteers at village Pandila, 14 miles distant from Allahabad to-day. He inspected two volunteer camps, one at Pandila and the other at Rambhagh in Allahabad city itself.

He declared: "Achieving and maintaining independence of the country needs orderliness, individual as well as collective. The great mass of the people of the city no less than the people of the villages in India must know how to behave in crowds without causing confusion as it is the first requisite of a democratic sense in the people.

"It is the work of the volunteers to learn these in these camps and spread among the people by multiplying these volunteer organisations in thousands in the villages."

Addressing a meeting of villagers at Pandila he urged them to enroll Congress members and volunteers so that the Congress might march ahead for the freedom of India. He also exhorted them to celebrate the Independence Day on January 26 with determination to do all that the pledge implied, including the programme of the Charkha and Khadi.—United Press.

JAWAHAR'S LAHORE PROGRAMME

Will Address Conference Of Political Workers On Dec. 31

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

According to a programme chalked out by the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is arriving here on the morning of December 30 to attend the Hindustan Boy Scouts Association Rally at Amritsar, will discuss the present international situation with the members of the Working Committee.

He will address a conference of political workers and Congress Assembly members at Bradlaugh Hall on December 31 and leave for Allahabad by the Calcutta Mail the same evening.—United Press.

JAWAHAR FOR LUCKNOW

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is leaving to-night for Lucknow.—United Press.

AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The first contingent of Australian Forces to reach Britain since the outbreak of the war landed at a Southcoast port this morning. They were all members of the Australian Air force.

All are fully trained men—pilots, gunners, observers, groundstaff and mechanics—ready to operate alongside the R. A. F. immediately. They are commanded by Wing Commander L. V. Lochal.

FIRST WAR SERVICE.

The Australian Air Force squadron's first experience of wartime service will be with the British Coastal Command.

Sir Charles Kingsleywood was represented at the port of arrival by the Air Commodore T. E. B. Howe, original member of the Australian Expeditionary Force in the last war and wounded on the first day of Gallipoli landing. Air Commodore Howe declared that all this country was impressed with the ready response Australia had made to the Empire Training Scheme and also the part she was taking in the production of aircraft, independently of the home country.

Another welcoming message came from the Australian High Commissioner, Bruce, who referred to the high tradition of the Australian Air Force which, he knew, would be maintained in association with the R. A. F.—Reuter.

King's Broadcast In America

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

The King's broadcast is well displayed in newspaper. Mr. De Valera's broadcast urging a Peace Conference is prominently displayed in the "New York Times" and secures a little space in other papers.—Reuter.

Reds Bomb Helsinki

Abortive Attempt To Bomb Airport; Several Machines Brought Down

HELSINKI, Dec. 25.

In to-day's air raids the town of Porvoo on the coast of the Gulf of Finland was bombed and nine civilians were killed. An unsuccessful attempt was made to bomb the air port.

It is reported that at least 10 enemy 'planes were brought down and one crashed outside Helsinki. It is believed that 30 Soviet 'planes took part in the raids on the capital.

XMAS DAY IN AIR RAID SHELTERS

THE INHABITANTS OF HELSINKI WERE COMPELLED TO SPEND MUCH OF THEIR CHRISTMAS DAY IN AIR RAID SHELTERS. THE RAIDERS LEFT THE CITY FOLLOWING THE RAILWAY LINE AND LATER BOMBING HEAVILY THE RUEHIMACKI RAIL JUNCTION.

Raids are also reported from other important railway centres. Three Soviet 'planes are reported to have been shot down.

FINNS INVADE RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

A Communique from Helsinki states that on the Eastern front there were persistent Soviet attacks near Loimola.

At Lieksaa the Finns carried operations into the Russian territory.

In the region of Kuhmi the Finns practically destroyed two Russian companies and the remainder of the enemy is in flight.

Finnish batteries at Koivisto were attacked unsuccessfully by a Soviet cruiser and Red 'planes.

On account of ice in the Gulf of Finland, Naval operations are becoming increasingly difficult.

Russian Claims

A Leningrad Military Command communique claims minor successes in the fighting between reconnoitring units in which a number of cases developed into serious encounters.

In the area of the town Soumusalmi, Soviet reconnoitring units inflicted serious defeat on Finns and occupied their fortified positions.

In the area of Jolomantsi, Soviet reconnoitring units surrounded and routed two battalions of Finns who left many killed on the battlefield.—Reuter.

Swedish Volunteers For Finland

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 26.

Thousands of Swedish volunteers are reported to have arrived in Finland. Swedish ambulance is already in position at the front.—Reuter.

AIR RAID WARNING, BUT NO BOMBING

HELSINKI, Dec. 26.

An air-raid warning was again sounded in the capital to-day. Six Soviet planes flew over, but no bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

British Shipowners' Attitude Criticised

London Meeting Out To Vindicate Indian Seamen's Rights

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON (By Air).

The Indian Swaraj League held a useful meeting at the University Labour Club when Tasir Miah, London representative of the All-India Seamen's Federation, and Mr. Surat Ali, an acknowledged leader of Indian workers in Britain, addressed the gathering in connection with the situation arisen as a result of the refusal of British shipowners to respond to the demand of the Indian seamen for a war time increment in their wages and a special war bonus of £10 for the whole trip. Mr. Jyoti Basu, a law student, presided.

Mr. Tasir Miah gave a detailed history of the struggle of Indian seamen since Britain introduced shipping in India. Referring to the revolt of Indian seamen imports, such as Southampton, Glasgow, and Portsmouth, Tasir Miah said "we, seamen, are illiterate, we are unable to write or to talk in fluent English, but we are determined to fight for our well-earned rights. We shall not submit to the oppression of the shipowners.

INDIAN WORKERS AS SLAVES?

Mr. Tasir Miah drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that workers in Britain, in spite of the reactionary character and record of their National Government, had obtained a rise of £3 since war although Indian workers had received no compensation of any kind.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Surat Ali said: It is only by suffering we win and make progress. Socrates had to be poisoned, Gandhi had to be imprisoned before Congress could govern in eight Indian provinces."

RELEASE INDIAN SEAMEN

As a result of the discussion that followed, the meeting decided that the Indian Swaraj League in co-operation with other Indian and English organisations should sponsor a petition for presentation to Sir John Anderson, the Home Secretary, demanding the release of Indian seamen who have been imprisoned in H's Majesty's jails in Britain for going on strike when their demand for an increase in their wages and a war bonus had been refused. The meeting unanimously also passed the following resolutions.

"This public meeting of the Indian residents in London and their British friends, organised under the auspices of the Indian Swaraj League, records its strong protest at the treatment meted out to the Indian seamen. This meeting invites all those who are interested in the Indian problem to support the demands of the Indian seamen for a monthly wage of £3-10-0 plus £10 war bonus, for one trip of 12, 15 or 18 months, and to secure the release of these seamen from British jails without delay."

DEEPAWALI IN LONDON

The festival of Deepawali was observed in London during the week. The Indian Social Club held a special lunch on Sunday last when over 50 covers were laid. The president of the Club, Mr. Subba Rao, in welcoming the guests gave them Hindu greetings. He especially wished them during these days of world misery all happiness health and wealth. The gathering spent a happy afternoon and the members of the Club, before dispersing, elected Dr. C. L. Katial as the president for the coming year with Dr. C. B. Vakil, as treasurer and Mr. M. L. Bhargava as the secretary.

JOBS FOR INDIAN EX-SOLDIERS

Extensive measures have been taken by the Central and Provincial Governments to find employment for Indian ex-soldiers. The main responsibility for settling them in civil life has been thrown by the Central Government on recruiting officers, district soldiers boards and the Pension Paymaster, etc.

In the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province preference is given to ex-soldiers who entered approved service during the last war in the matter of recruitment to all posts for which they are suitable.

Among other provinces, the United Provinces Government issued orders in 1931 reserving for ex-soldiers for one year all posts of "barkandaz," gauge readers and chowkidars in the Public Works Department.

The Central Provinces Government have filled many minor posts in various Government departments with ex-soldiers.

The Madras Government issued an order in 1931 that ex-soldiers of units enlisting Madras classes should be given preference in Government employment.

AGE RAISED.

As the normal age of a man on completion of 15 years' combined colour and reserve service is 35, all provincial governments and administrations have been asked to extend the age limit for employment in the police to 35. Generally speaking there is no objection to the enlistment of ex-soldiers and reservists up to 35 years of age in the armed police or in additional police at least for a short period, but except in the North-West Frontier Province where the age limit has been raised to 35 years and in Madras where there is no limit, the views of the Provincial Government on enlistment in the civil police are that a man 35 years of age is too old to serve in the police force.

To Unity And Freedom Through Mass Contact

SARDAR PATEL DEPLORES ATTITUDE OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

The marriage function of Bilkis Khatoon, the daughter of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A., and Mr. M. D. Kureshy came off at the Wellingdon Gardens, (Madanpura) on Tuesday evening, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

The festive occasion offered an opportunity for social contact between Congress workers and Nationalist Muslims. Nearly 2000 guests were present and a large crowd collected outside the Garden.

Mr. Ashgar Mirzapuri recited a poem composed by Janab Josh Malihabadi.

Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan thanked the guests for their presence.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel thanked Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan for the invitation, which offered him an opportunity to meet Muslim friends.

SARDAR'S OFFER.

Referring to the "Deliverance Day," he said that the Muslim League asserted that the Congress Governments practised tyranny over the Muslims and he himself was represented as an arch-sinner. If they could prove these charges against the Congress, he was prepared to undergo any punishment that the Muslims could inflict.

Whenever the Muslim League was asked to prove the changes, they always evaded the challenge. The Sardar was convinced that the League had no desire, to come to a communal understanding.

IS THIS TYRANNY?

The first thing the Bombay Ministry, did on coming to power, was to improve the lot of the workers. They appointed a committee which recommended an increase in the wages of the workers. Both Hindus and Muslim workers obtained an increase amounting to a crore of rupees. Again as a result of Prohibition, the Muslim as well as the Hindu workers effected a saving of Rs. 5 crores could anyone regard this as tyrannising over the Muslims?

When the Congress assumed office, nobody observed a "Deliverance Day." But when the Congress Ministries resigned as a protest against the British Government's action in making India a participant in the war without even consulting either the Congress or the Muslims or any other party, and refusing to make its war aims clear, the Muslim League came forward to observe the "Deliverance Day"!

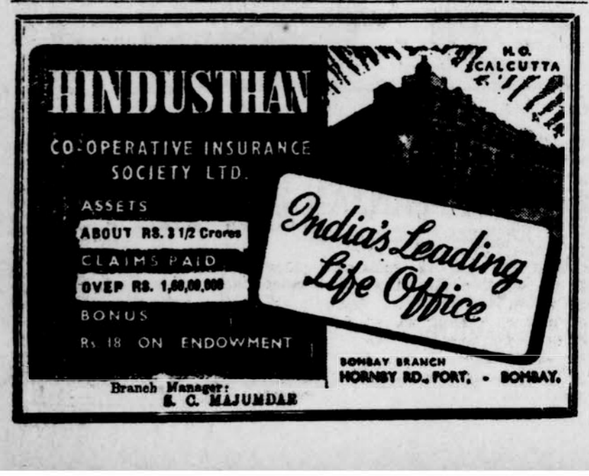
EXAMPLE OF PALESTINE.

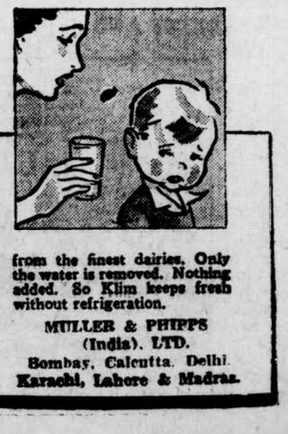
The Sardar pointed out how the presence of the British in Palestine was the cause of quarrels between the Jews and the Arabs, who lived in peace and harmony for centuries

By putting obstacles in the way of India's march towards independence, no one except the third party would benefit.

Since the League was not in a mood to come to terms with the Congress, there was no alternative except to establish contact with the Muslim masses.

Mr Kher, the ex-Premier, Mr Nurie, and Dr. Hamied also spoke on the occasion.




EVEN IF HE DOES NOT LIKE MILK!
Don't worry, Mother. Now you can add a full glass of milk to your child's diet without his even knowing it.
Simply mix four level tablespoons of Klim with the sugar, and stir the blend into his hot cereal. You will see rosier cheeks ... increased weight and vigor. KLIM is selected milk from the finest dairies. Only the water is removed. Nothing added. So Klim keeps fresh without refrigeration.
KLIM
The Milk That Keeps ... And Keeps its Natural Flavour
MULLER & PHIPPS (India), LTD.
Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi
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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Only twice has the Viceroy thought it fit to observe silence. Once on the question of Mr. Jinnah's charges against the Congress, the other on Finalist's victory. The latter was, however, only as a mark of respect.

There seems to be no Oxford dinner this year.

Santa Claus won the first race on Boxing Day. He struck form sliding down the chimneys.

Five M's won the daily treble event—Master Mint, Maroc, Mythical Monk. Clearly a case for Freud and astrology. So no one solved the problem.

All Paris is asking the question —where is the Comtesse Tuonine. Even Madame Tabuois is a trifle perplexed.

Our London Correspondent forecasting the next British Prime Minister says it is Hoare v. Kingsley Wood. Mr. Chamberlain, however, feels that the next British Prime Minister will be Mr. Chamberlain. Now who could that be?

Says Subhas Chandra Bose, ex-President of the Congress: "We still hope and hope against hope that the Working Committee will soon make a move." He will no doubt be satisfied with an ultimatum.

Adds Subhas Chandra Bose: "In life and particularly in politics there is nothing so harmful or dangerous as an attitude of indecision." Vide, for instance, all the quick decisions taken by the Congress during his own term of office.

LAW AND WOMEN'S WORK

Continued from page 6.)

tion on the part of the State, or through Trade Union activity is still merely a nproblem.

* * * *

Social insurance schemes, which have made large strides in other countries, have been discussed in India. There is no social insurance in operation, in which the women workers would make a contribution, which the employers and the State would supplement in order to provide against illness or interruption of work from any causes whatsoever. The deterrent in India in such cases is not only the universal illiteracy amongst the women workers, but also the general backwardness and the sense of fatality amongst the weak, coupled with an unusual quantity of bullying and bluster from the strong. The advantage of collective bargaining in such matters has not been availed of in India, because the machinery for this has been either non-existent or defective.

* * * *

In India there is no general realisation of the bearing of civil and political status of women on their condition as workers. But it is axiomatic that for their improvement a greater attention is directed towards the disabilities and grievances of women. Good-natured persuasion of the employers has in many cases secured good results, but this cannot be reckoned upon as a permanent solution or as a source of steady progress.

The illuminating studies and reports of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations have made a valuable contribution to the advancement of social work and thought in the world. This latest addition by them in the volume called "The Law and Women's work" is no mean contribution in the same direction.

Congress Can't Accept Muslim League Claim

(Continued from page 1.)

stick to office if by so doing the interest of the country would suffer. Then a time came when the Congress felt that it could not continue in office any longer without detriment to the cause for which it existed; and you may rest assured that the Congress is not going back to office until it can wield the real power of governance in a Free India.

CONGRESS AND WAR

When the war started, Gandhiji declared his sympathy with Britain. Pledged as we were to freedom, we could not have any sympathy for Nazism, though it must be confessed that it was the humiliating Treaty of Versailles, which the Britishers and their friends imposed upon Germany that was responsible for Nazism. However Gandhiji made it clear that the Congress did not agree with him on this question. The Congress had bitter memories of the last great war.

Who can foretell who will win in the end? Any way, whoever is vanquished will be finished and whoever wins will be weakened beyond repair. With this knowledge it is but natural that the Congress should ask the British Government whether it was prepared to declare that India would be free at the end of the war. The demand was natural and proper. The reply was that we were not united, that minorities need to be protected and that the princes had to be placated. How could we have continued in office when such was the attitude of the British Government?

MINORITY PROBLEM

So long as we have a third party in our midst, there cannot be a compromise between the minorities and the Congress. We have had ample experience in the past. We cannot forget how Sir Samuel Hoare set the Muslims against the Hindus when the unity conference was held at Allahabad. The British statesmen, in order to win the sympathy of the world, now go on repeating that they are willing to give freedom to India, were India united. The 'Day of Deliverance' was evidently calculated to make the world, and particularly the British public, believe that India was not united and that the Muslims and the Hindus were against each other. But when several sections of Muslims were found to oppose the 'Day of Deliverance," the proposed anti-Hindu demonstrations were converted, into a Jinnah-Ambedkar-Byramji, protest against the Congress Ministries and the Congress High Command.

Some people frighten us with the bogey of a civil war. We cannot sacrifice our principles on such empty apprehensions. If there are any who would deem it fit to encourage violence, pledged as we are to non-violence, we will have to go through the ordeal. We cannot forsake our principles. We must strive our utmost to create an atmosphere of non-violence in the country.

LEAGUE'S POSITION

It is difficult to understand the position of the League. What does it want? The Congress has made friendly approaches repeatedly, but every time it has met with a rebuff. The Congress even overruled its revered leader, Pandit Malaviyaji, and did not reject the Communal Award. The League goes on rejecting whatever is offered, without formulating its own demands. The Anglo-Indian papers, which for the moment appear to represent the League's point of view, urge the formation of Coalition Ministries. The League has not made it clear whether it wants them and on what terms. Congressmen are anxious to make friends, but with whom? That is the question. There cannot be friendship unless there is a willing mind on both sides. Mr. Jinnah charges the Congress with attrocities. He never could specify the charges. And now the Governors and the Viceroy have kept their mouths sealed lest they should displease the League by speaking the truth.

CONGRESS CAN'T COMMIT SUICIDE.

The condition precedent to any negotiation which Mr. Jinnah makes is that the Congress should accept the League as the sole representative of the Muslims in India. If the Congress accepted that position it would have to throw the Patnans of the north overboard; to jettison the Shias who are no less than three out of eight crores of Muslims in India; and to betray Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other Congress Muslims, who have contributed in creating the National Congress of to-day.

To concede the claim of Mr. Jinnah, which Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan has repeated to-day, is for the Congress to commit suicide in the hope of being reborn a Hindu organisation. Should we tell the Maulanas and the leaders of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema that they should leave the national organisation and submit to the communal leadership of Mr. Jinnah, because the British Government desires that Mr. Jinnah should be placated before Congress gets a declaration of war aims as she desires? The British Government will be disappointed. Let it continue to rule with its advisers as long as it can. Even if we are a handful, we will not allow the Congress to commit political "Harakiri", as Mr. Jinnah wants it to do.

WITH GANDHIJI TO VICTORY

If the resignation of Ministries has brought real deliverance, it is to the Ministers, who had their daily worries. Our internal differences have disappeared. The Congress has again accepted the leadership of Gandhiji, the only man who can lead us to victory. He is the miracle worker. Under his guidance we must now work. If there are any among Congressmen who are impatient about his methods, they are welcome to try out their own experiments. But they will fail; success will depend only upon loyally following the lead of Gandhiji.

Our Congress elections will soon be on. They must be conducted with the least friction. If we are out for a big struggle we cannot waste our energies in small internal squabbles. Our programme of the future is contained in the resolution recently passed by the Working Committee. It has reiterated the cult of Charkha which is dear to Gandhiji. Behind the charkha is the whole philosophy of 'satyagraha'. If any of you disapprove of that cult you should remain silent. When the struggle is on, the voice of the critic should be hushed. It is for the General to decide with what weapon he would fight.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The pledge which we are to adopt on the next Independence Day has new features. It is intended to prepare the country for the coming struggle. The 26th of January is intended to create the necessary atmosphere. Do not forget the lessons of the first of August. Anti-prohibitionists frightened us with all kinds of imaginary terrors. But on the 1st of August we proved that the people of Bombay were with us. In a similar way let 26th of January be a day of our trial. We must prove our fitness to achieve our goal. No General could fight, even Mr. Chamberlain could not fight Germany, until the army was ready."

After Sardar Patel's speech, these, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Gan-

After Sardar Patel's speech Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Gangadharrao Prakasam, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, and Mr. M. Y. Nurie addressed the meeting.

KARNATAK PREPARED.

Mr Deshpande and Dr. Hardi-

How British Troops Enjoyed X'mas Day

Gracie Fields Entertains B. E. F.; "Absolute Calm All Along Front From Moselle To Rhine"

LONDON, Dec. 25.

DUTY WATCHES WERE MAINTAINED BY ALL R. A. F. UNITS IN FRANCE THROUGHOUT CHRISTMAS BUT MANY MEN WERE ABLE TO ENJOY CHRISTMAS DINNER IN THEIR BILLETS, SAYS REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE AIR FORCE.

Several hundred airmen received a surprise visit from Gracie Fields who arrived at the men's decorated dining hall to a greeting of tremendous enthusiasm and cheers. She sang several songs.

Later Gracie sang to a crowded, cheering and appreciative audience in a cinema behind the lines at a concert broadcast by the B. B. C. The audience joined in singing old war songs concluding with Christmas carols.

CHEERY BUT ICY X'MAS

THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SPENT A CHEERY BUT ICY CHRISTMAS.

Mist prevented the Duke of Gloucester reaching Gloucester's Regimental mess for lunch, so he and Lord Gort lunched in an almost deserted dining room in a small hotel in a town near the General Headquarters. The R. A. F. men with the army had a jolly party with village children.

For half an hour Gracie Fields in her Christmas night concert for the troops somewhere in France ranged her inimitable way over songs comic and sentimental and her audience loved every moment of it.

When able to gain a hearing over the tremendous cheering Gracie asked the men to join her in singing the Christmas Carol, "Come, all ye faithful". The big moment came later when with quiet effectiveness she sang "Ave Maria."

Gracie ended in characteristic fashion, "Come on lads, say good-night to all the folks at home. Wish them a happy New Year and tell them we will be back early in the New Year." The audience roared its greetings.

Christmas night passed with absolute calm all along the Front from the Moselle to the Rhine after a day marked by activity, one or two patrols reconnoitring in no man's land in thick mist.

There was slightly increased enemy activity during the day with the repulse of enemy patrols east of the Moselle. Clouds and poor visibility were responsible for the little aerial activity.

Messages from many parts of the world report excellent reception of the King's broadcast. Melbourne stated that the reception was good throughout. In Hongkong reception was a hundred per cent and in the Ascension Island it was excellent.

A Paris communique says that an enemy patrol has been repulsed by our fire to the east of the Moselle.

kar, are understood to have explained the situation in Karnatak and referred to its preparedness to face a struggle.

IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Mr. T. Prakasam is understood to have given his impression of popular enthusiasm gathered in the course of a tour of several districts of the Madras Presidency.

BOMBAY WILL NOT LAG BEHIND.

Mr. Nagindas Master stated that Bombay had always been in the vanguard of the national struggle and although there were serious ideological differences among Congressmen in Bombay, they would give a good account of themselves as far as the struggle for independance was concerned.

APPROACH MUSLIM MASSES.

Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan and Mr. Nurie are understood to have made special reference to the communal question and suggested that the Congress should make a direct approach to the Muslim masses.

The proceedings will be continued on Wednesday morning.

The Congressmen who came for the meeting attended a tea party given by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan in honour of his daughter's marriage. At night they attended a dinner given by Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji.

On Wednesday (to-day) they will be the guests of Mr. Ratilal Gandhi at a luncheon and later pay a visit to the Elephanta caves. They will be treated to tea by Mrs. Hansa Mehta on board the launch.

JINNAH ON 'GREATEST DAY IN MY LIFE'

Interviewed by a press representative on his birthday, to a question as to what he regarded as the greatest event in his life, Mr. Jinnah said with feeling: "The greatest day in my life was when I heard that the Federal scheme was suspended and a still greater moment will be when it is definitely buried."

Mr. Jinnah took pride in the celebration of the "Deliverance Day" throughout India. "From the press reports as well as private letters and telegrams that I have received," he said, "I am happy to find that the Day was observed with complete success and in an orderly and disciplined manner in the spirit which was expected of the great community."

"It has at one stroke established the solidarity, unity and dignity of Muslim India. Its remarkable significance cannot be overlooked, especially the fact that the other minorities and their leaders and even non-Congress Hindus joined and supported us. It clearly demonstrates the justice and fairplay to all for which the Muslim League stands. I sincerely hope that the lesson of this great demonstration will not be lost on all those who are responsible for moulding the future destiny of India."

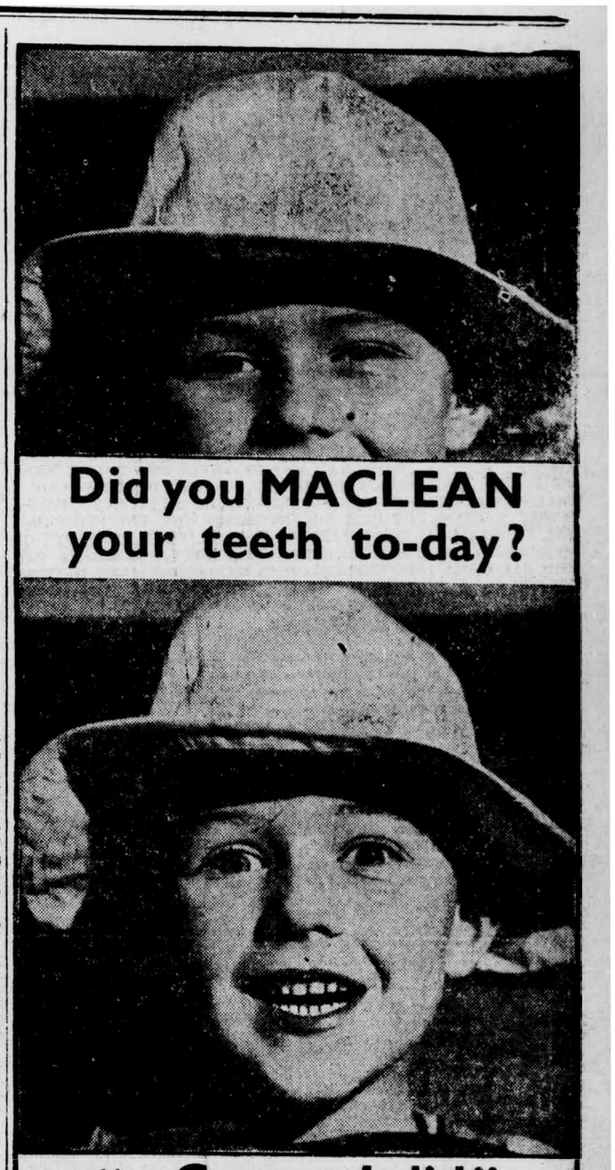
KISANS AWAIT MARCHING ORDERS

Ranga Calls For Lead On "Independence Day"

"The Kisans are awaiting marching orders." The "Independence Day" will be the best opportunity for the Congress leadership to give an earnest of its determination to start the struggle for independence," said Prof. N. G. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and Mr. India Kisan Sangh, who was in Bombay in connection with his work in the National Planning Committee, in an interview. He added: "We want this struggle to be the final one and must necessarily pave way for the transference of full power to the masses. Nothing short of Kisan, Mazdoor Raj is our goal".

Prof. Ranga left for Madras by the Madras Mail on Tuesday.

"Indians in the cities, no less than in the villages must [illegible] They were all members of the Australian Air force.

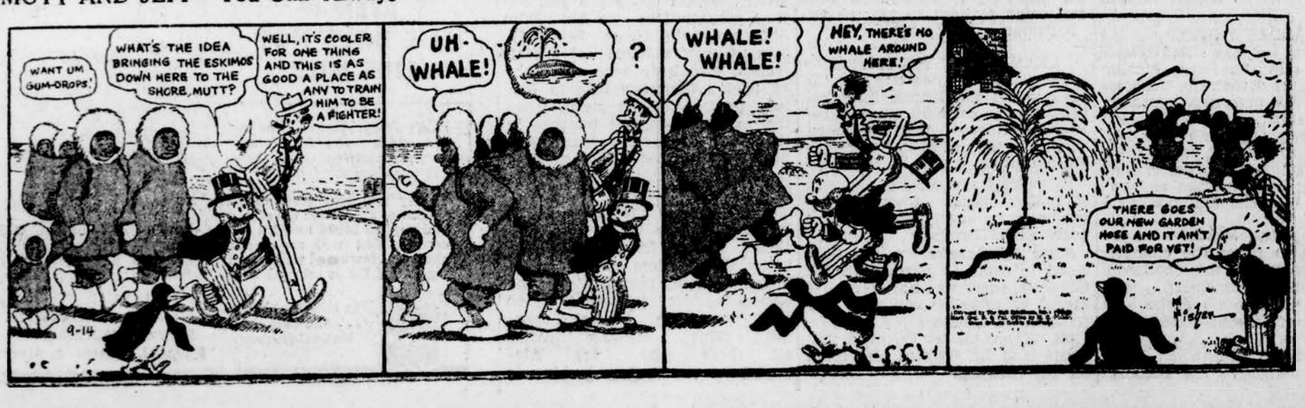


WHAT IF THAT COUGH STARTS IN THE MIDDLE OF A SPEECH?
mr. President take Sirolin "Roche" from today!
SIROLIN
"ROCHE"
WORLD'S GREATEST COUGH CURE AND LUNG TONIC.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM
or the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of ches and Pains
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

COMMUNAL UNITY AT [illegible] Airport, Several Machines

MUTT AND JEFF—You Can Always Get a New Hose But Not a New Whale — By BUD FISHER


WANT UM GUM-DROPS!
WHAT'S THE IDEA BRINGING THE ESKIMOS DOWN HERE TO THE SHORE, MUTT?
WELL, IT'S COOLER FOR ONE THING AND THIS IS AS GOOD A PLACE AS ANY TO TRAIN HIM TO BE A FIGHTER!
UH-WHALE!
?
WHALE! WHALE!
HEY, THERE'S NO WHALE AROUND HERE!
THERE GOES OUR NEW GARDEN HOSE AND IT AIN'T PAID FOR YET!
9-14

Our Readers' Views

Leprosy In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, The indifference of the Government in dealing with the pest of leprosy in India should arouse universal horror and indignation. The Lepers Act is in force in all the important cities of India, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi but nothing beyond paper legislation seems to have been done in fighting this dreaded scourge.

We have that a-goat body, The British Empire Lepers Relief Association. It has its branches in all the provinces of the country. When our province of Sind was separated from Bombay, a move was made to inaugurate its branch in Karachi also. But as multiplicity of identical organisations only lead to over-lapping and consequent waste of energy and funds, the Board of the Hiranand Leper Hospital, which is the only institution of its kind, in Sind, expressed its desire, that insetad of founding a separate branch, extension of its financial assistance, would go a long way, in meeting the situation. The local Hospital has not so far received any monetary grant from the Association.

Twenty years ago, there were not more than a dozen lepers. The hospital has been enlarged and it is accommodating to-day as many as 115 lepers and there are no less than a hundred more roaming about in the streets and the bazars of our city, spreading the pest.

The Board of the hospital is all the time on the tenter-hooks, to find the wherewithals for meeting the demand for increased accommodation and maintenance of these unfortunate victims.

A large majority of the sufferers hail from the different provinces. We have on the roll, men from Madras, Malabar Coast, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Quetta, Kabul, Mekran. The element of Sindhi lepers in this cosmopolitan crowd is very little.

The question that arises is, why this province should take upon itself the burden of other provinces. The local Government have tried to repatriate the foreign lepers but have completely failed. It is extremely difficult also to stop their entry into our city—no matter what or how you may legislate.

Under these difficult conditions, the only solution is that the Central Legislature must arrange to subscribe for the non-Sindhi lepers that are maintained in this province. May I urge you, sir, to take up this question in the interest of humanity?.—Yours, etc.

M. K. SPENCER,
Hon. Sec. Hiranand Leper Hospital.

Mr. Nariman

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Following the ill-fated decision of Mr. Jinnah, the permanent president of the Muslim-League, to observe December 22nd as the "Day of Deliverance", an incessant shower of statements from leaders, is daily pouring down through the Press.

Of all the statement that I have read, the most amazing is one that emerges from the pen of Mr. K. F. Nariman. In the statement, 'inter alia', he declares "No matter what the objective, it will be a glorious sight, to all, even to the intended target, the Congress, to see the Hindu Mahasabhaites, Muslim Leaguers, Ambedkarites and even all other communities meeting together on a common political platform.

Does this not amount to labelling the most ignominous and inglorious Hider-Stalin alliance designed to crush democracies as a "glorious sight.?" Does Mr. Nariman sincerely believe that opposition to the Congress, the only non-communal political organization of India, is politics? If he does so, it is high time for him to quit politics once for all.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. SAMANT.

"Christmas Is Here"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very glad that darkest India is getting civilized and that even in this benighted heathen land (1) "Each little child hangs its Christmas stocking." (2) There are tremendous "sales of Christmas merchandice and of articles that are given away as presents at this time of the year," (3) "The birth of the Quins and the Quads is responsible for a fifty per cent. increase in the sale of dolls," (4) "In one store alone they sold one million four hundred and forty thousand crackers last year," (5) "Nearly thirty thousand pounds of Christmas pudding would be sold." (6) "On the mantlepiece in every home they (Christmas cards) are arrayed..... varying in price from a penny to a shilling." (7) "Christmas is the festival of the family. Round the fire they sit (even in hottest India!)..... A little wine (Prohibition, where is the sting?), some cake (a la Marie Antoinette!) pretty candles burn.....", and finally that in India, (8) "To every man it brings good cheer; it knows no distinction of class."

For one who had all along reconciled himself to the idea that in this land only pagan rites like Diwali, Eid and Pateti, are observed, it is good news that the Christian festival is celebrated so widely and with much enthusiasm.

No, Sir, the above information has not been culled from the Christmas Number of a London paper but from Mr. Karaka's article in your own esteemed journal.—Yours, etc.,

FOR MORE (AND NOISIER) CRACKERS.

Mogul Line And Pilgrim Ships

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to the decision of the Government of India to close the port of Calcutta to pilgrim traffic this season, I have seen the recent "communique" issued by the Government consequent to the representation made by the Muslim deputation recently. I understand that the Hon. Member had given the Deputation to understand that he would try to fix up s.s. "Rahmani" which was at that time loading rice cargo at Calcutta for Red Sea ports, to carry pilgrims from that port. It is however regrettable that inspite of the ship and facilities being available, the Government could not arrange the sailing for pilgrims. It is apparent that it was not "war measure", nor shortage of shipping on account of the requirements for the defence of the country, that prevented the Government from arranging a sailing for pilgrims from Calcutta, but the consideration that the fixing up of s.s. "Rahmani" for pilgrims would have resulted in "heavy loss of her cargo carrying capacity" (as admitted by the Government of India in their telegram to the Government of Bengal, and copy to Calcutta Haj Committee members) and consequently a financial loss to the Mogul Line. It may here be noted that the Mogul Line have recently put up their cargo freight between India and Jeddah by 50 per cent thus making their cargo voyages more remunerative than pilgrim voyages.

It would further be revealing for the public to note that the Mogul Line have this year placed only three of their ships for the Pilgrim traffic employing the other four ships on remunerative cargo runs. Yours, etc.

OMAR H. OSMAN.

Chembur Home

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been rightly said that the delinquent child has to be treated in a special manner. Juvenile criminality in Homer Lane's View, is due not to a perverted nature but to the misdirection of strong impulses which, deprived of their normal outlets, are driven to seek satisfaction in irregular and anti-social conduct. The remedy sanctioned by psychology is not further repressions but sublimation. We may, therefore, find with satisfaction the growing tendency to view such "Problem children" not as formerly as naughty or vicious, but as proper subjects for the continued attention of the physician, the psychologist, the psychiatrist and the social worker. The desirability of special child Guidance Clinics with this end in view is becoming constantly more recognized and pressing The city of Bombay lamentably lacks in such clinics. The New York Institute for Child Guidance and the London Child Guidance Clinics are examples worth mentioning.—Yours, etc.,

J. H. TRIVEDI

Communalism In Sports

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is gratifying to read several letter protesting against the cricket matches played on communal basis. But the very fact that the house is always full shows that the general public is not against them. Can we not force them to play, if at all, on any other basis? We may refuse to visit the Stadium unless they cease to play on communal lines. But then to be effective we must carry the public with us. And for this purpose I see the need of an organisation, not only to stop such matches but to stop anything which may tend to rouse the communal feelings amongst the general public.

For this I would boycott social institutions (religious apart), membership of which is restricted to a particular community and at the same time try to have institutions open to all. I mean if some Hindus or Muslims want to have a swimming bath for Hindus or Muslims only, then we may refuse to take any advantage out of it and pursuade others to follow us.

There may be many of my way of thinking. If so let us meet and see whether we can start such an organisation always ready to fight against communalism.

I shall be obliged if persons desirous of such an organisation will kindly drop me a letter containing their address and the time suitable to them for an informal meeting.—Yours, etc.

CHINU G. SHAH.
Forjet St., Cross Lane,
Har Nivas,
Bombay 7.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL DIAMOND JUBILEE

Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan To Preside

(From Our Own Correspondent)
POONA, Dec. 26.

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, will preside at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the New English School, Poona, which take place on January 1st, 1940.

There were hardly three dozen students on the roll when the school made its modest beginning on 1st of January, 1880, exactly sixty years ago. The late Lokmanya Tilak, who was one of the founders of the School with Mr. V. K. Chiplunkar, was, in the very next year, joined by the late Mr. G. G. Agarkar, whose name also is equally associated with the illustrious institution.

With amazing rapidity the number of students shot up to 1,000 within five years of its existence, and has now assumed the respectable figure of over 2 000. Finding the premises insufficient to hold such a large number of pupils, the management was required to add to the accommodation by opening a new section of the school, in a separate building. The Raman Bag section, which formed this new addition as long back as 1913, has been only recently provided with a new spacious, well-ventilated, charming two-storeyed wing, the opening of which also forms a part of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. The publication of a volume dedicated to the institution by the past students also takes place the same day.

Maharashtra Congress Executive

(From Our Own Correspondent)
POONA, Dec. 26.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has been convened to meet here at the Congress House on Friday, the 29th instant.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED FOR SHIVA TEMPLE

End Of Long Dispute

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, December 24.

The management and administration of the Shri Kopneshwar Devasthan, the biggest Shiva Temple of Thana which was declared last year by the then District Judge, Thana, to be a public and religious trust of a charitable nature dedicated to the Hindu community, will henceforward be carried on by eight trustees appointed under a scheme framed by Mr. A G. Wells, District Judge, Thana, recently.

The appointment of the trustees along with the formulation of a scheme ending as it does a long drawn-out dispute, as regards this large and important Devasthan, has been hailed with satisfaction by the Thana Hindu community.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS DEMAND INDEPENDENCE FIRST!

(Continued from page 7.)

an already accepted principle. Its cummination is found in the anti-national and utterly one-sided communal award of 1933.

WHAT BIRKENHEAD WROTE.

I shall content myself with referring to one instance only which probably has not come under the notice of many among us. The passage I am quoting here occurs in a private letter written by the late Lord Birkenhead the then Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy, then Lord Irwin now Lord Halifax. This is reproduced by the present Lord Birkenhead in his book, "Birkenhead, the Last Phase." His father who was a cynic wrote as follows, "I should advise Simon to see at all stages important people who are not boycotting the Commission, particularly Moslems and the depressed classes. I should widely advertise all his interviews with representative Moslems. The whole policy now is obvious. It is to terrify the immense Hindu population by the apprehension that the Commission is being got hold of by the Moslems and may present a report altogether destructive of the Hindu position, thereby securing a solid Muslim support, and leaving Jinnah high and dry."

CONGRESS' TRUCULENCE.

However great and deep my sympathy with the aims, the ideals and the programme of the Indian National Congress and however profound my respect for national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, I am constrained to add that the unusual consideration shown by the Congress ministries has not had the effect anticipated namely of propitiating our Mussalman brethren and of removing their distrust. On the other hand, they have displayed what I am regretfully compelled to call an increasing truculence and every demand that has been met and every concession that has been made have seemed to whet their appetite for more.

NOT THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE.

I most willingly admit that my observations do not apply to every Muslim organisation for in spite of the claims put forward by the Muslim League to be the sole representative of our Mussalman brethren, there are other large important and influential organisations which do not admit this to be the fact.

Between 50 to 60 per cent. of the Mussalmans of India refuse to acknowledge the claims of the Muslim League as the sole representative of their community They have to authorise the Muslim League or any of its officers including the President to negotiate in their behalf with the British Government.

BR. GOVT.'S "ILLOGICAL ATTITUDE."

It was Viscount Samuel who, in the course of the debate in the House of Lords, laid his finger unerringly on the illogical attitude of the British Cabinet when he said, "The present policy of His Majesty's Government leads to the conclusion that the final decision is left with Muslims. That would mean that one-fourth of the population of India is to decide the future of India rather than three-fourths." Continuing he observed that the policy of the British Government "in substance means that the Muslims are to have a veto on the introduction of Dominion Status." Actually the fact is that they will not only have a veto on the introduction of Dominion Status but also every progressive step in the political sphere which the British Government might be persuaded to take as the result of the efforts of Indian nationalists. And lastly even this veto will not be exercised by all the Muslims but only a section of it composed, according to its critics, of the educated and better-off section of the Muslim population.

ONLY SOLUTION.

I contend that the difficulties due to the communal situation have been exaggerated. Nor can they be removed so long as both the Indian National Congress and the British administration approach the Muslim League and beg and beseech its co-operation. In my view, the solution will come only when the majority community and the British Government and other groups which hold similar or identical views regarding the desirability of having a federated India come together and proceed with the task of hammering out a constitution which will not deny their legitimate rights to any social and religious group including our Mussalman brethren.

This method appealed to the British Government which adopted the plan of consulting the different interests. The Viceroy's invitation to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr Jinnah was the signal for the very long list of gentlemen numbering so far as I remember fifty-two, who sought his 'darshan' for putting in the special claims and privileges of the groups, large and small, they claimed to represent. I congratulate the All-India Conference of Indian Christians for showing its self-restraint thus indirectly proving its trust in our non-Christian countrymen.

INDEPENDENCE FIRST.

What has happened has most certainly demonstrated that lack of unity which has all along been emphasised by the British administration. I shall go further and say that if Dominion Status is to be conferred on us only when there is absolute unity, then indeed there is no chance of our ever getting it. It has also been pointed out from more than one quarter that the history of the world has proved that the kind of unity demanded from India has succeeded and not preceded the enjoyment of the fullest measure of independence.

CHRISTIANS' ROLE.

Concluding, Mr. Mukherjee said:—

The Indian Christian community will fulfil a glorious mission enjoying as it does the goodwill and confidence of the two major communities if it can bridge the gap at present separating them The dream which has constantly haunted me for years is that, as a community we should act as peace-makers in the land of our birth—a function discharged by many individual Christians in different parts of India to-day. But in order to succeed in this task, we must first have harmony in our own house and in our own community and all of us must work not for the realisation of selfish ends but for the greater good of all our countrymen and to this great task I summon our All-India organisation and through it our affiliated associations.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOP AT RAJKOT

Ex-Law Member's Donation

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Dec 26.

Sir N. N. Sirkar, ex-Law Member, Government of India, Lady Sarkar and party who are on pilgrim tour on this side, arrived here yesterday from Dwarka and proceeded to Prabhas Pattan. They were received at station by Sheth Laxmichand Virchand Shah and others and were taken round the city Amongst the important places they visited were the Ramkrishna Mission Ashram and Rashtriyashala. The visitors were much impressed with methods of education employed in Rashtriyashala and the spinning and weaving work which provides living to many poor women during famine. The huge crowd at a cheap grain shop in Rashtriyashala attracted the attention of visitors who were impressed with the activities of Sit. Narandas Gandhi, Mahatmaji's Nephew, and contributed handsomely.

"Jinnah Jayanti" At Nadiad

(From Our Correspondent)
NADIAD, December 26.

Under the auspices of the Nadiad Primary Muslim League, a flag-hoisting ceremony was performed by Mr. Abdul Gafur Chakalashia at the Taluka League Office. After the ceremony a large procession went round in the city with the slogan: "Long Live Jinnah." After prayers wishing Jinnah long life the procession dispersed at Taj Mahal Hotel.

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Sir Stafford Speaks To Calcutta Journalists

Wanted More Publicity For India's Cause In England: All In Favour Of Swaraj For India

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

"There has been a considerable change of opinion in England towards India in recent time. Even the Conservatives and reactionaries are changing their views. The majority in the House of Commons are now in favour of granting self-government to India immediately after the war is over."

The above statement was made by Sir Stafford Cripps K.C., M.P., in the course of a talk to Calcutta journalists on Saturday morning organised by the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta.

SOCIALIST JOURNALISTS' DUTY

Sir Stafford Cripps was asked many questions by the journalists present on the national and international situation and he replied to them individually. The question with their answers are given below.

Q.—Among the ranks of journalists there are many socialists, in the present conditions how they could best serve their country and their cause?—As I see it, the first step in forwarding the cause of Socialism is the winning of the struggle for national freedom. I think at the present time they should concentrate upon creating maximum unity among different communities in order to make the demand, the most successful demand, for national freedom.

Q.—You have visited many places in India; what are the impressions you are taking with you and what solution do you suggest of the Indian problem? I do not have the pretensions to suggest to the Indian people the solutions of their problems. As regards the impressions, they are manyfold and it would take hours to detail them.

Q.—Is there a chance of Popular Front Government coming into power soon in England?—At the present time none. In the present time so long as the war lasts there is no chance of Cabinet changing, nor do I think the complexion would change for some time after that period. For, it is doubtful if the English politicians would realise the necessity for forming a progressive form of Government.

VIEWS CHANGED.

Q.—Is there any chance of the present Government "changing their heart"?—There has been considerable change in opinion in England. Not only among the progressive minded politicians, but great many Conservative people, whose views were hostile and reactionary are beginning to change their views. Particularly speaking the majority in the House of Commons would now be in favour of granting self-Government to India immediately after the war.

Q.—Is there a communist state in existence in the present time?—That is an interesting question whether Russia was a communist or socialist state. I personally regard Russia as the sufficiently near attempt towards a Socialist or Communist form of Government.

Q.—Is it in the interest of India that the war should continue for some time to come?—It is a very difficult question. Looking from the purely Indian point of view, the present state in Europe is not unfavourable to development of Self-Government in India. On the other hand there is the danger in the continuation of the war. If for example, Russia came into war, there is the chance of India being involved directly in the war. However, Indians are better judge of the situation in this respect than myself.

DEFINITE LABOUR POLICY.

Q.—Has the Labour Party any definite policy towards India?—The Labour Party is quite definite in its policy towards India, namely, immediate grant of Self-Government to India.

Has it declared so?—Yes, in the House of Commons.

Q.—What do you think of Soviet invasion of Finland?—It is a very stupid and wrong action on the part of Russia. At the same time I must say that the demands made by Russia were in the circumstances reasonable demands. I think the method of enforcement of the demand is wrong, not only from international point of view but from the point of view of Russia herself.

WRONG AND STUPID.

Q.—What do you think of the opinion, which is held by some that so long as the Britishers are in India there would be no solution of the communal problem and so it is no use becoming Socialists in the present state of things?—I think it is wrong. If Indians win freedom through all communities and classes joining in the struggle for freedom, the divisions that will appear will not be communal divisions, but class divisions.

Q.—Will the communal problem be solved so long as the Britishers are in India?—I think the first step should be to get rid of the Britishers and win Self-Government for India.

Q.—Should we give up Socialism?—I think that would be extremely stupid.

NO SUFFICIENT PUBLICITY.

Q.—What means you suggest by which Indian case can be properly put up?—So far as the British Press concerned the cause of India does not get sufficient publicity it deserves. But considering the ownership of the British Press it is capitalist and imperialist—one cannot expect them to give publicity to views with which the owners do not agree. Therefore in the past anything dealing with the Indian problem had not been given due publicity in the British Press. But during the last six months there has been very much change for the better with regard to publication of items of news such as Congress resolutions and other things and this is an indication that opinion is changing.

Q.—Is there any chance of Russia invading India?—I do not know, better ask Stalin (laughter).

Q.—What would be the better way of giving publicity to Indian news?—I agree there is difficulty in putting Indian news in the British Press on account of the policy of the papers. You seldom find extracts from the opinion of Indian-owned papers, what opinions are published are those of Anglo-Indian papers. In view of the efficiency with which the Indian Press is conducted this should not be so. I think the better way would be to put up somebody in England to stimulate publicity of Indian news acceptable to the British Press by special propaganda on behalf of the Indian cause.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh suggested that there were two ways of doing so, by persuading the special correspondents of the British Press in India to give greater prominence to Indian news and 'Reuter's', which were very substantially patronised by Indian papers might be urged to send news on paper lines.

Sir Stafford Cripps thought that like all organisations there was no reason why 'Reuter's' should not be capable of improvement.

"NEW WORLD OF ORDER"

Q.—What is the "new world order" of which you have been speaking?—Not I, but it is Mr. Chamberlain who has been speaking of it. I asked him what it was, but I have not got his answer yet. To my mind it is some definite advancement on the form of national and international organisations as they exist to-day, first by economic planning of the world resources for the benefit of the masses of the world and secondly by the setting up of a machinery in the form of national and international Governments which will enable the voice of the people to determine the future of the civilisation.

Q.—What did Labour do in this respect when they were in power?—During the short period the Labour Government was in power more was done for international solution of problems than in any period of history.

Q.—Was there not worse repression in India when Labour was in power?—Certainly, it was because the Labour Government carried on the tradition of Imperialism and they could not gather up sufficient strength and courage for the liquidation of British Imperialism.

Q.—What are your views regarding the present policy of Russia?—One of the difficulties of Russia is that no other country followed their policy. During the last 10 years M. Litvinoff tried to have the policy of internationalism accepted by other nations. On the failure of that policy there has been the reaction in Russia that they have given up the policy of internationalism in favour of nationalism, which is being followed there now.

Mr. B. K. Gokhale of Poona, who won the annual Marathon race of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, in 3 hours 14 minutes, 8.2/5 seconds.

Rajkot Letter

TEACHERS ASKED TO USE KHADI

Fate Of Dharmendrasinhji's Arts College

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT: December 24.

Addressing the Kathiawar Secondary Teachers' meeting held in the premises of the local Saurashtra High School, Mr. Jiwanlal Dewan, Head of the Bombay University High Schools Inspection Committee, stressed that the ideal dress for a teacher is Khadi.

Coming to the secondary education he stated that parents still have not lost their mania for University degrees and so for the next 25 years the Wardha Scheme cannot make much headway.

VIRAWALA STILL IN BED

Durbar Shree Virawala, Dewan, Rajkot State, is still bed-riddep. His nephew, Mr. Valerawala, the Police Commissioner, who was to accompany the Thakore Saheb in his present tour, is replaced by Mr. Joshi.

EPIDEMICS IN KATHIAWAR

While severe malaria attacks still continue in Bhavnagar State, other epidemics like the smallpox, influenza and diptheria and even typhoid are raging in most of the Kathiawar States.

NEW LAW MEMBER

Mr. S. A. Ahmed, a retired District and Sessions Judge of Bombay, is appointed as Law Member of the Council of Administration.

COLLEGE TO BE CLOSED

The Dharmendrasinhji Arts College, Rajkot is about to be closed down.

Mr. G. J. Joshi, P.C.T., of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, got a prize for his essay on: "The Ways and Means of Exploring New Traffic," awarded by the Kathiawar Railways Traffic Audit Conference. Mr. Joshi also obtained a prize last year for his essay on "Facilities for the Third Class Passengers," awarded by the same Conference.

maintained with Afghanistan, Burma and Tibet. The whole system is regularly patrolled and inspected by line staff who carry out adjustments and repairs. Last year over 55,000 miles of lines involving over 3,36,000 miles of wires were overhauled.

INDIA'S LINK WITH THE WORLD

Report Of Work 1938-39

The elaborate network of telegraphy nerves connecting India with the rest of the world worked satisfactorily during 1938-'39 with the exception of the cable communication with Iran, Iraq and the Persian Gulf, Bombay and Madras are the respective centres of communication with the Western and Eastern countries. Bombay has also beam wireless telegraph services with United Kingdom and Japan. Land line connections are

Our Raipur Letter

PROHIBITION WEEK

Sardar Invited To Open Congress Bhavan

RAIPUR, December 25.

Raipur is to celebrate the Prohibition Week from to-day. Processions with impressive posters will be conducted throughout the District. Many public meetings and speeches have been arranged to take place during the week in every nook and corner of the locality. Pamphlets dealing with the beneficial effects of the move have been widely distributed. The Nagar Congress Committee is also holding meetings in the various wards of the town. The District Council teachers are to carry on propaganda in their respective circles which include nearly 2,400 villages.

The Secretary, D.C.C., has toured in the Panduka and Rajim circles to create the suitable atmosphere. The Congress workers are looking exceptionally active and are fully convinced of support from the Government machinery.

ZAMINDARI COMPLAINTS

The Congress Ministry had deputed Mr. Kamath, I.C.S., to inquire and report about the various allegations made against the Zamindari officials by the public. He has now commenced his enquiry. Mahant Lakshminarayan Das, Secretary, D.C.C., has personally acquainted him with many complaints received in the D.C.C. office.

SARDAR REQUESTED TO ATTEND

Seth Shivdas Daga, President, D.C.C., has invited Sardar Patel to open the Congress Bhavan and attend the Prohibition programme on the New Year's Day. No reply has yet been received.

Bribe-Giver Punished At Gonda

GONDA (By Mail)

A bribe-giver probably for the first time since the Anti-Corruption movement started in U. P. was punished in the court of the Munsif of Gonda for offering a bribe of rupee one to the Reader.

A client who had some business in the Munsif's court approached the Reader and quietly passed a rupee into his hand along with some papers. The Reader threw aside the rupee and began to rebuke the man. This attracted the attention of the Munsif, Mr. K. N Gupta, who at once drew up proceedings against the client for contempt of court and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25 and in default of payment two days' imprisonment.

NINE TROOPERS KIDNAPPED?

Tribesmen Besiege Frontier Constabulary Contingent

LAHORE, Dec. 25.

Twenty-five men of a Frontier Constabulary, Tank, were besieged in Darra Bain between Ghani Khel and Tank by tribal bandits. Nine of them are missing and believed to have been kidnapped. Two were killed and two wounded.

Enemy losses are not known, but one was found dead on the spot and a trail of blood indicated that many more casualties occurred.

It is believed that the enemy was 200 strong.—United Press.

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Gandhiji Should Be Asked To Speak On Radio

PLEA FOR BROADCAST TO BRITISH PEOPLE ON INDIAN SITUATION

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

In the course of a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" Mr. Pitt Bonerjee writes:—

Miss Agatha Harrison's recent suggestion, supported by your leading article some few days ago, that Mr. Gandhi should be invited to broadcast on the situation in India ought not to be allowed to die for lack of public interest. It needs to be kept before the public mind.

I venture, however, to suggest that it will not be enough, it would even be unwise, to ask Mr. Gandhi alone to broadcast. If Mr. Gandhi is asked, then Mr. Jinnah, the Leader of the Moslem League, should also be asked. Indeed, if we are to have a true perspective of the Indian situation, we should also have a representative each from among the ruling princes, the Indian Christians, the Sikhs, the depressed classes, the Anglo-Indians, and the Parsees, telling us what and how they feel and think about their position in the British Commonwealth.

One of the greatest dangers today in the Indian situation is the trend of the Indian Congress to become the Indian counterpart of the Nazi party in Germany, which cannot tolerate any opinion but its own. It would be a grave calamity if Congress became less and less democratic and more and more totalitarian. Therefore others beside Mr. Gandhi should be asked to broadcast. There is so much that might well be left out from the B.B.C. programmes that it should not be difficult to fit in some broadcasts from a few leading men in India belonging to all parties.

MR. MORRIS' VIEWS

Supporting the same idea Mr. Stuart Morris, General Secretary Peace Pledge Union, writes the following letter to the same paper on the same date:—

Miss Agatha Harrison's suggestion that Mr. Gandhi should be invited to broadcast to the British people on the present situation in India will no doubt be widely supported by the pacifist movement. The Peace Pledge Union has sent telegrams to Lord Zetland and to the B.B.C. on behalf of its 135,000 members urging that the suggestion should be adopted without delay, and cables have also been dispatched to the Viceroy of India begging him to use his good offices with the Government and to Mr. Gandhi asking that he should announce his willingness to accept such an invitation.

Your leading article set out unanswerable arguments in favour of the broadcast. It is much to be hoped that your readers and all progressive associations having any interest in Indian affairs will express their approval both to the Government and through the press.

"GLORIFIED ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE"

(Continued from page 12.)

national crisis which demands national unity. This is 'Macht-Politik' or 'Power Politics' at its worst. We have no doubt that behind the facade of a party-struggle within the Congress, there is in reality a class-struggle going on all the time.

NOT A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The latest stunt which has been devised to stave off a struggle and which may in time prove to be the greatest fraud perpetrated on the Indian people by their own leaders is the proposal of a Constituent Assembly under the aegis of an Imperialist Government. We have made some serious study of History and Politics and in our view, a Constituent Assembly, if it is not a misnomer, can come into existence only after the seizure of power.

If, for instance, the Congress and the British Government are engaged in a struggle over the Indian problem, the Congress will first have to come out victorious and form a provisional Government to take over power. Only such a Provisional National Government can summon a Constituent Assembly for framing a detailed Constitution for India. The Assembly that is now being proposed by the Congress Working Committee may be a glorified All-Parties Conference, but it is certainly not a Constituent Assembly. It will meet with the fate of the Irish Convention which was the creature of Mr. Lloyd George. The Indian people should have nothing to do with such an Assembly the only purpose of which would be to side-track us from our principal task, as the Harijan movement did in 1932 and 1933.

MASSES READY

Our own path is clear. We are now passing through the anti-imperialist phase of our movement. We have to rally all uncompromisingly anti-imperialist elements for the next move. The problem to-day is not merely to force the hands of the Congress Working Committee. That we must do. But even if we succeed therein, with Mahatma Gandhi at our helm, there will always be the danger of another Chauri-Chaura, or another Harijan movement or another Gandhi-Irwin Pact. For that danger we must prepare in advance, so that we may be able to meet it successfully when the time comes.

Let the Congress Working Committee have the leadership of the nation for all time—we have no objection to that. But a leader must lead. We still hope against hope that the Committee will soon make a move. But if they do not, then we must act. We are confident that the masses will follow, no matter who gives the lead.

When Imperialism is ended, the Socialist phase of our movement will commence. Those who win power must undertake the task of post-struggle reconstruction.—A. P.

EX-CIVILIAN'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

(Continued from page 6)

the settlement of their differences is impossible in this generation and must be postponed to the next one?" In concluding Mr. Pratt referred to the complaint about the political bargaining of the Congress leaders. What they had asked for was, in fact, said Mr. Pratt, not very different from what the Dominion Ministers had asked for in 1916 and 1917 in the middle of the Great War. Mr. Pratt quoted from the resolution passed on the 16th April, 1917, by the Imperial Conference, in which those Ministers insisted on full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous members of an Imperial Commonwealth and of India as an important part of the same and insisted also on "recognition of the right of the Dominions and of India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations. No one then accused the Dominion Ministers of political bargaining, added Mr. Pratt.

★

Mr. K. K. Laikaka, discovered by the late and lamented "Morning Post" during Winston Churchill's anti-Hoare and anti-India Bill crusade, like his political Guru Sir Michael O'Dwyer, not the late Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta, was once again to the fore as a prominent member of the East India Association. This speaker, who always makes his audience wonder when he will reach political maturity, had nothing but cheap gibes and sneers for who advocated India's aspirations. He could not conceive of a time when India could be free. Like his mentor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, he condemned the action of the Congress Ministries in resigning. He offered unsolicited advice to Lord Zetland that Congressmen should not be allowed to take office unless the creed of the Congress was changed. He wanted the Creed of the Congress to owe allegiance to the King.

Sir Edward Campbell, who presided, refused to make any observations whatsoever. He confessed that he was in the chair because all those who had been invited to take the chair had declined the great honour. His main qualification in occupying the chair was that he had once been to India.

"DELIVERANCE DAY" AT SAHARANPUR

(From A Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, (By Mail.)

The Muslims of Saharanpur observed the "Deliverance Day" on 22nd December with Jumma prayers and a public meeting at Patehar. Resolutions, criticising the Congress Ministries, endorsing the stand taken by Mr. Jinnah in his discussions with the Congress leaders, protesting against the Sind Government's "oppressive policy" towards the Muslims and requesting the Viceroy to redress their grievances, were passed.

"Deliverance Day" At Madura

MADURA, (By Mail).

The Muslimsals of Madura celebrated the "Deliverance Day" by holding a public meeting and by passing resolutions.

Besides condemning the Congress Ministries, it also supported the stand of Mr. Jinnah with regard to his talks with the Viceroy and Congress leaders.

'Inspired And Finished'

London Ballet Critics On Ramgopal's Dancing

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

On Saturday last lovers of art in London bid farewell to Ram Gopal and his dancers at the Vaudeville Theatre, where the Indian dancers had to extend their season.

Ballet critics are unanimous in their opinion that Ram Gopal and his other colleagues deserved the enthusiastic and rapturous welcome that the London public extended them during their second season in six months. Comparisons are useless since Ram Gopal and Udayshankar represent two different schools of Indian dances. Nevertheless, those who are Udayshankar's "fans" do not hesitate, without being ungrateful to that great artist, to express as the "New Statesman and Nation" has done that "he (Udayshankar) has been surpassed. Gopal's art is so inspired and so finished that it is as if one were observing the dances of Siva and Krishna themselves."

SOUL OF INDIAN DANCING.

Although we missed Maya Devi, who is now in India, her place has been well filled in by Chandra Vali, a brilliant young dancer, who is the very soul of the pure and classical form of Indian dancing, in its most aristocratic form. Ratna Mohini continued to add more to her "fan" mail by putting her whole life and soul in presenting her traditional dances of the Court of Java and Bali.

The other two indefatigable workers in Ram Gopal's company are Keshan Dhorda and Sohan Lall. The "Bombay Bhavnagree", as Keshan is known to many of his Indian admirers, since he became the musical director of the company, has enriched the ballets by introducing new tunes. Keshan Dhorda is a law student but he has abandoned his studies, I hope temporarily, though, to advance Indian music side by side with the authentic Indian dances which the company is giving.

What better heritage Sohan Lall could have had than being born in Jaipur, the home of the Kathak dance, where he was the favourite pupil of the great Kathak dancer Jayial, at the court of the Rajah of Raigadh? A noble and dynamic vehemence is the characteristic feature of this 19-year-old faithful interpreter of the dance of his country and Ram Gopal could not have a better second in command in his company.

RAM GOPAL'S MISSION.

Of Ram Gopal one can write pages after pages in his praise, as a dancer and as a man of sterling character. As a natural artist he shuns publicity, patronage and false pride. When people compliment him for his work for the renaissance of Indian dancing he enthusiastically confesses that the compliment is misplaced. He is utterly conscious of the pioneering work done by Udayshankar and does not hesitate to express it. He realises he has many years ahead of him during which he will have opportunities to bring West much closer to the East through the interpretation of Indian dances and Indian music.

Before concluding his season in London, Ram Gopal came to the rescue, in his own way, of Indian seamen in Britain. He responded to the appeal made to him by the Hindustani Social Club to give a charity performance to swell the Club's finances which are devoted to the amelioration of these laskars and more unfortunate of our countrymen housed in the East End of London.

Kolhapur Observes Farmers' 'Morcha-Day'

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR: December 25.

To-day being the first anniversary of the great 'Morcha', thousands of State farmers led by Mr. Madhavrao Bagal to the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The State workers are observing this day as a great day of awakening of the Kolhapur farmers. The workers have issued an appeal to the Kolhapur masses to organise themselves for a grim struggle to get all their just demands immediately satisfied.

"Deliverance Day" At Mahableshwar

(From Our Correspondent)

MAHABLESHWAR: Dec. 24.

On Friday last the local branch of the Muslim League observed the "Day of Deliverance".

Kazi Ishaque Muhammed Saheb led the Friday prayers on the same day and the resolution moved by Mr. Hanif was passed

Essential Commodities In Bannu

PESHAWAR, Dec. 25.

His Excellency the Governor has under the Defence of India Rules declared that all grains, other foodstuffs and Indian manufactured cloth shall be an essential commodity within the limits of Bannu district and any attempt to impede the supply or distribution of it will be a prejudicial act punishable under the Defence of India Act.—United Press.

Hakim Khusroshah Nizami, the well-known Unani Physician of Hyderabad (Dn.) and Chief Personal Assistant to Luqmanul Mulk Hakim Haji Hafiz Mohammad Abdul-Wahab Ansari alias "Hakim Nabina" Sahib, former "Afsarul Atibba, or Chief Unani Medical Officer to the Government of Nizam, Hyderabad (Dn.) arrived this morning with his family by Madras Mail.

Shree Surat Sthanik Hindu Sabha

A Surat correspondent writes:—

"A general meeting of Shree Surat Sthanik Hindu Sabha' was held at the Arya Samaj Mandir under the presidentship of Dr. C. C. Raiji, for the election of the officers for the year 1940. Following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Sjt Chhotubhai Gulabdas Vakil.

Vice-Presidents: Sjts. N. M. Zaveri, A. G. Shah, A. E. Pandit, Dr. C. C. Raiji and Mrs. Maltiben Dixit.

Secretaries: Sjts. Mohanlal Ichhaporia, B. G. Desai, Jagdischandra Arya and Prabhudas Arya.

Treasurers: Sjts. B. D. Shah and H. V. Pittalia.

Executive Committee: Messrs. Chhotubhai Vakil, Natwarlal M. Zaveri, Dr. M. K. Dixit, Messrs. M. K. Ichhaporia, B. G. Desai, Dr. C. C. Raijee, Messrs Hiralal Vithaldas, Jagdish Chandra Arya, Prabhudas Arya and Ratilal Reshamvala.

Thana Devli Chief's Offer

The Chief of Thana Devli (in the Western Kathiawar Agency) has offered to contribute Rs. 300 monthly for war purposes. The offer has been accepted by His Excellency the Crown Representative.

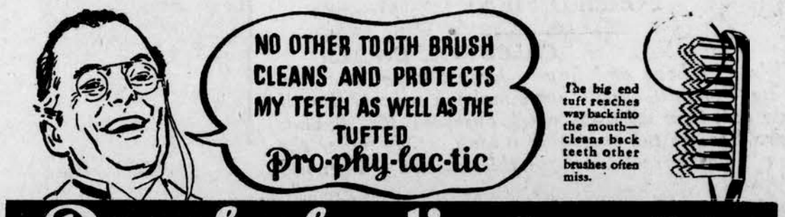
Ahrar Dictator Arrested For Reciting Poem; Worker Jailed For 2 Years

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 25.

Mian Khair Din, the 9th District Ahrar Dictator, was arrested by the Ranon Police under the Defence of India Act for reciting an alleged objectionable poem at Nawanshahr.

He was hauled up before Pandit Dwarka Nath, Ilaqa Magistrate, who, after recording the prosecution evidence and the accused's statement, framed charges against him and reserved orders for January 2.—

SHEIKHUPURA: Mr. Shouq Saidiqi, President of the Muridke Congress Committee and an Ahrar worker, has been sentenced to two years' hard labour under the Defence of India Ordinance by the Additional District Magistrate, Sheikhupura.—United Press.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"GLORIFIED ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE"

Subhas Bose's Attack On Constituent Assembly

"PROVISIONAL NATIONAL GOVT. MUST BE FORMED FIRST"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

"We still hope and hope against hope that the Working Committee will soon make a move; but if they do not, then we must act," observes Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of a long article under the caption "The Correct Line" in this week's "Forward Bloc."

The following is the text of the article:—

In life and particularly in politics, there is nothing so harmful or dangerous as an attitude of indecision. This is more so when indecision masquerades in a borrowed mantle. Let us consider the attitude of the Congress Working Committee since September last.

Mahatma Gandhi's initial stand on War-policy was perfectly intelligible, though it was not in consonance with public opinion in the country. He advised unconditional co-operation with the British Government on the question of war, but this was in direct opposition to repeated resolutions of the Congress and particularly of the Haripura Congress of 1938. The Congress Working Committee, which invariably follows the lead of the Mahatma, did not venture to do so in the present crisis. Instead, it passed a lengthy finely-worded resolution which gave the man-in-the-street the impression that the Congress was on the war-path, but which in reality camouflaged a mind that was altogether undecided about the future.

"DECISION PUT OFF"

On one pretext or other, the Committee has been putting off its final decision from meeting to meeting. The first time it postponed a decision, namely, in September, it sought to ascertain from the British Government their war-aims as well as their policy regarding India. But after the Viceroy's reply which was nothing less than a slap on the face of the Congress Working Committee, there has been no valid excuse for indecision or procrastination.

Several leaders of the Gandhian Party, headed by the ex-Premier of Madras, expressed their profound disappointment at the Viceregal pronouncement. Their deep disappointment pre-supposed a hopefull outlook at the start, but we wonder what had led them to expect anything else from the Government. We, on our part, had correctly predicted what was coming. Consequently neither surprise nor disappointment overtook us when the reply of the British Government became known.

Smarting under an unexpected blow, the Congress Working Committee promptly decided to direct the Congress Cabinets in the provinces to resign. In the prevailing atmosphere the decision was good so far as it went, but it was not in keeping with what we regard as sound tactics. Instead of throwing up the sponge, the Congress Ministers should have stuck to their posts, should have gone on implementing the Congress programme and should have invited dismissal while discharging their legitimate duties. If this policy had been followed, then by the time the last Ministry was dismissed public feeling would have reached the boiling point.

"FIRST STEP."

Nevertheless, we welcomed the resignation of the Congress Cabinets, hoping that it would prove to be the first step in a forward policy. In 'Real Politik', there can be no such thing as marking-time. One has to move either forward or backward. Consequently, we hoped that once the Ministries were out of our way, the pressure from below would force the Congress Working Committee into a bold and dynamic policy.

The mass-pressure is there all right, but the Committee, including our erstwhile Leftist leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has, under the Mahatma's leadership, succeeded in resisting it so far. The Committee to-day has no existence of its own—it is but the shadow of Mahatma Gandhi in whose favour it has voluntarily abdicated. But Mahatma Gandhi is no longer the dictator of the Indian National Congress. He is the dictator only of the Right-Wing of that great institution and of some erstwhile Leftist leaders like Pandit Nehru—for the Left-Wing will most definitely not take orders from him blindly.

"DRIVE AGAINST LEFTISTS."

To examine how the Congress Working Committee has so far succeeded in resisting mass pressure would be indeed, an interesting study. Having suspended the fight with Imperialism, it has been conducting a ruthless and continuous drive against the Left and particularly against the Forward Bloc.

This serves to divert public attention from the path and the duty that lie ahead of us. To bewilder the public and thereafter scare it away from the path of struggle, bogeys have been created from time to time. Before the war we were told that a forward move was impossible, because there was corruption within the Congress and because a forward move when launched would lead to an outbreak of violence. Since September last, they have had a brain-wave and we are now told that if the Congress starts a 'Satyagraha' campaign, Hindu-Muslim riots will inevitably follow. We are awaiting the invention of fresh arguments for desisting from a dynamic policy.

The tragedy that has overtaken the upper ranks of Congress leadership is due primarily to demoralisation that followed in the wake of office-acceptance. This demoralisation was altogether unexpected. Who had ever expected that even those who have fought for years for India's freedom and who have braved the rigours of prison-life would thus fail us in the most fateful hour of our history?

MOVES FOR COME-BACK.

While carrying on the drive against the Left and inventing bogeys of the above sort, the Congress Working Committee has not failed to keep up appearances. Leftist phraseology it has never stinted and hopes are consistently held out that the Congress will soon be on the move. Reports that we are receiving from several provinces and particularly from ex-Ministerial circles belie such hopes. On all sides there are whispers that the Congress Cabinets will stage a comeback and that negotiations are going on behind the scenes for that purpose. It is a hard thing to make the allegation—but we are reluctantly compelled to do so—that the Congress Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi are to-day out of touch with radical and progressive elements in the country.

POWER POLITICS

The tension and the struggle between the Right and the Left in this country are important and interesting as an historical phenomenon. Lust for power has seized the upper ranks of our leadership—not the power that follows from Independence, but such power as will come through a compromise with Imperialism. Consequently, the Right-Wing will not shrink from a compromise when the opportunity appears, but will not think of an understanding with the Left in spite of a

(Continued on page 11 Col. 2)

Subhas Bose

LITERATURE FOR MASSES

Mrs. Naidu On Works Of Tagore, Gandhi And Iqbal

BARODA, Dec. 26.

Prior to her leaving for Bombay last night Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered an interesting lecture on "Life and Literature". Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda, presided.

In the course of her lecture Mrs. Naidu said that humanity in its early stages felt the need of something whereby dim thoughts and emotions could be given expression to. Literature came to its succour in the form of words. In India to-day, the speaker continued, literature was in the process of renaissance. It should be spread among the millions of masses in villages instead of confining it to the few in the upper strata of the society.

The speaker also referred to the works of Dr. Tagore, Iqbal and the prose of Mahatma Gandhi and said that they were unique in themselves.—United Press.

U. P. 'FORWARD BLOC' EXECUTIVE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the U. P. Provincial Forward Bloc has been convened at Lucknow for the 29th and 30th December to consider 'inter alia' recent political developments in the country.

Prominent members of the Forward Bloc all over the province are expected to participate.—A. P.

Mahatma Congratulates N. R. Sarkar

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi has written the following letter to Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, ex-Finance Minister, Bengal, congratulating him on his resignation:—

"Maulana Saheb told me this morning that you had given up your portfolio in the Bengal Cabinet. I think you have done a patriotic thing."—United Press.

Constituent Assembly, Not A New Idea

"When Self-Interest Required, Britain Had Convened Many, Says Mr. Munshi

"THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN FORMING MODERN POLITICAL LIFE ALL OVER THE WORLD SINCE 1787", SAYS MR. K. M. MUNSHI, EX-HOME MINISTER, GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, IN AN INTERVIEW, AND JUSTIFIES THE CONGRESS DEMAND FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

"The Constituent Assembly," adds Mr. Munshi, "has always been recognised as the organ of self-determination and as a symbol of political enfranchisement.

"After the great war of 1914-1919 the Allies invited many nations of Europe, old and new, to convene constituent assemblies on the basis of adult franchise to determine their mode of Government, it being recognised as the only method making up internal differences. In the British Commonwealth also constituent assemblies have been formed, though in many cases the members were elected by the existing colonial legislatures. It would, therefore, be wrong to assume that the British commonwealth is not familiar with the device of Constituent Assembly.

"Deliberately Convened"

"It was the Quebec Conference held in 1864 which formulated a scheme for Canada which with a few variations was accepted by the British Parliament as the British North America Act. The National Australian Convention of 1891 was constituted of delegates elected by legislatures of the colonies into which Australia was then divided. The actual work of drafting the Constitution was done by this Assembly through its sub-committees. Another convention also constituted by representatives elected by the colonial parliaments was called in 1897. It was a deliberately convened constituent assembly brought into existence to exercise the principle of self-determination.

The Convention framed a bill which Mr. Chamberlain, the then Secretary of State, accepted and which became the Commonwealth Act of 1900.

"In 1908 the four colonial Parliaments in South Africa held a convention at Durban which in 1909 drafted a bill for the constitution of the Union of South Africa. The Bill as amended by the Convention of Bloemfontein became the Constituent Act of South Africa of 1909.

"No concession of self-government within the British Commonwealth has been by way of grant. In every case the treaty has been the result of struggle, constitutional or otherwise; in each case a Constituent Assembly formulated proposals; in each case in substance the constitution was based on a treaty between the British Parliament and the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion concerned.

This became explicit in the origin of the Irish Free State. Its constitution was obtained by a treaty signed by Great Britain and Southern Ireland and ratified by the British Parliament and an Irish Constituent Assembly. And in each of these cases in spite of unwilling minorities the Constituent Assembly was called into existence by the active goodwill or passive acquiescence of Britain, which felt that its self-interest required the use of such a device. If British statesmen can be reconciled to India attaining the status of a self-governing country, Constituent Assembly can become a practical proposition immediately".—A.P.

Constituent Assembly

"C. R." Replies To Maurice Gwyer's "Objections"

"Peace Depends Upon Whole-Hearted Support From Communities But Not On Their Relative Voting Strength"

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25.

Some modification of the Constituent Assembly idea is a possibility worth considering suggested Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, in an interview, on Sir Maurice Gwyer's observations at Benares.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar is in Delhi after attending the Wardha deliberations.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar said:

Sir Maurice Gwyer's observations are twofold.

The first is in regard to the unfitness of a large crowd to draft a constitution.

The second is the vigorous opposition of Muslims to the idea of the Constituent Assembly and their likely non-co-operation, if not opposition.

ON THE PROBLEM OF NUMBERS

As regards the inconvenience of numbers, we can make the Constituent Assembly, as one may want, by the process of indirect election or by going into a Select Committee, which could be authorised to co-opt experts to help the principles being worked into concrete propositions.

MUSLIMS WANT FREEDOM.

As to the objection regarding Muslims I do not believe that the Mussalmans wish to remain under the British rule so long as they are a minority, that is to say, always. They too desire a free Constitution. I do not also suppose that the Mussalmans believe that Britain, will give a better Constitution of their own accord from the Muslim point of view than we can get by united struggle and through a Constituent Assembly of our own people.

I do not believe that the Muslim League represents the Mussalmans, if the former oppose the Constituent Assembly idea. What the Mussalmans may be taken to seek is that the Constituent Assembly should be so constituted as to safeguard their interests and provide for their apprehensions. This is automatically provided for in the Congress formula that the decision of the concerned Minority will prevail in regard to their special interests and not the decisions of the majority.

AIMS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The Constituent Assembly is not intended to override minority interests but to overcome the difficulty which party organisations have felt in moderating the extreme demands of either party and to arrive at a decision which will be final and binding.

Sir Maurice quotes the precedents of South Africa, Australia and Canada. I do not believe that the Constitution of those countries were asked to be framed by Party organisations or by self-appointed leaders of extreme sections.

The Constitutions were framed by men, who were called together, officially, on the basis of representation of States. If Sir Maurice suggested that instead of a Constituent Assembly based on adult suffrage of All-India, there should be convened on the basis of election by Provincial Governments and States, I could follow his reasoning. It would be an alternative worth consideration but only provided that the British Government agrees to accept the decisions of such a body.

NOT EXPERT NON-CO-OPERATORS.

If Britain orders the framing of a Constitution through a Constituent Assembly or through a Convention of all States and Provincial Governments, it would be a hardihood for the Moslem League to refuse to co-operate in the deliberations of such a body. I do not believe that either Mr. Jinnah or his colleagues are expert non-co-operators.

Asked about the patched up agreement spoken about by Sir Maurice, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said: 'This is not a new discovery. We considered this from the start. We know that under real Self-Rule, that is when we function no longer under the protection of Pax Britannica, we cannot govern except on the basis of wholehearted agreement of all important Minorities. We do not believe in peace manufactured out of coercion. This is the reason why, we made the concession, which, to others appear unwise, that the Mussalmans may have the safeguard, that, they as a group in the Constituent Assembly shall decide upon for the protection of their legitimate interests.

THE ONLY SOLUTION

Peace under self-rule depends upon the wholehearted consent of Hindus and Mussalmans and not relative voting strength. This was the answer I gave when someone expressed surprise at our granting to Mussalmans, the right to take decisions irrespective of the majority opinion.

Sir Maurice's objection, therefore is the very reason for the shape, the Congress demand has taken.

NO COMMUNAL CABINETS

Asked about the proposals for a modification of the British system of Responsible Government, Mr. Rajagopalachariar referred to a section of the Indian Press that had become a vigorous champion of Communal Cabinets for Indian Provinces and said that the Communal Cabinet System means the maintenance of unsolved disputes upto the last point and the maintenance therefore of a British Arbitrator in the day to day governance of each province. Those who had been expecting split and quarrels in the Congress Cabinets were disappointed after waiting for two years. They will naturally now seize the opportunity for creating a new situation which may be more fertile for making the interference of Governors necessary and frequent. This is the key to the popularity of Communal Cabinets among non-Indian interests.

But communal cabinets are not good either for Hindus or Mussalmans who do not wish Ministers to become puppets in the hands of Governors.

Sind Hindu Leaders Arrive In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Mr. Virumal, President of the Sind Provincial Hindu Sabha, Mr. Basantram, President of the Sukkur Municipality, and Mr. Bhojraj Ajwani, Secretary of the Sind Provincial Hindu Sabha, have arrived here in connection with the session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE JUG OF DEATH

WE DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT ANY 4-SQUARE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, INSPECTOR. ....WE'RE LEAVING!
HOLD ON, DRAYTON!
THIS RACKET IS GETTING MORE POWERFUL EVERY DAY! WE NEED EVIDENCE TO STOP IT, THE WAY THEY DID IT IN THE UNITED STATES!
BUT I TELL YOU-----
ONE OF OUR MEN IS IN THAT OUTFIT, RISKING HIS LIFE TO GET INFORMATION! BUT IF YOU BUSINESS-MEN WON'T HELP, IF YOU LET FEAR SHUT YOUR MOUTHS----
WE'RE NOT AFRAID, INSPECTOR! MY FATHER AND I WILL TELL YOU EVERYTHING WE CAN!

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.